HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,298—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 1904 Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
8th Oct.	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	8936
15th "	PERSIA	7951		
22nd "	ARCADIA	6903	INDIA	7911
29th "	ARABIA	7903		
5th Nov.	CALEDONIA	7558	BRITANNIA	6526
12th "	MONGOLIA	8505		
19th "	ARCADIA	6903	OCEANA	6810
26th "	EGYPT	7912		
3rd Dec	CALEDONIA	7558	MACEDONIA	10512
10th "	MARMORA	4059		
17th "	ARCADIA	6903	CHINA	7912
24th "	PERSIA	7951		
31st "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9000

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 1st September, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVERRIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents,—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.	
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	6th	Oct. 1904.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	Gregori	3rd	Nov. 1904.
DUMBEA	5,807	Charbonnel	1st	Dec. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "DUMBEA," 5,807 tons Captain Charbonnel, to sail on or about the.....X

For further Particulars apply to
J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer,	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Nov. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† NIPPON	D. Iomic	6,317	8th Oct. 1904
† AUSTRALIA	R. Colledani	7,587	8th Nov. 1904
† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	8th Dec. 1904
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	22nd Dec. 1904

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 495. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.
Passengers to VENICE transhipped at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,260	27th Oct. 1904

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 7th October, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 4th October, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein Bushire and Busreh.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons on THURSDAY, 6th October, at 8 a.m.

FOR POREBUNDER, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,300 tons, on or about 4th October.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,800 tons, on or about 12th October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd October, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea).....Rs. 350
Bombay to Marseilles.....,, 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles, To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea), Rs. 850.
Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.
Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year.
PERSIA	G. Mitchell	3,596	13th Oct,	1904
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	3,253	19th ,,	,,
BRITANNIA	J. Main	1,970	3rd Nov.	,,
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	3,253	12th ,,	,,

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTE" containing Sailling Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

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SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office,

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ELECTRIC FANS,
REVOLVES HORIZONTALLY,
MADE
FOR EITHER DIRECT OR ALTERNATING CURRENTS,
CIRCULATES AIR IN EVERY CORNER OF THE ROOM,
JUST THE THING FOR BUNGALOWS, CLUBS,
MESSES, SHIPS, etc.

To be obtained only from
BERGTHEIL & YOUNG,
12, CAMOMILE STREET, LONDON,
AND
MARKET STREET, MANCHESTER.
OR THEIR AGENTS.
Write for New 16 Page List showing everything of the latest in Fans.
GET OUR PRICES.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHOCOLATE AND CONFECTIONERY.
CHOCOLATE in fancy boxes suitable for presentation,
CHOCOLATE in fancy coloured paper.
CHOCOLATE in silver foil.
CHOCOLATE in tins.
CHOCOLATE in packets.
ITALIAN CHOCOLATE, CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE, PETER'S CHOCOLATE.
CONTINENTAL SWEETS, DRAGEES, ROCK DROPS, SATINES, etc., etc. in bottles or by the lb.
MONGINI BROTHERS.
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TRY! TRY!! TRY !!
DR. SPOONER HART'S
1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).
1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.
2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food.
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.
3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.
Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.
4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.
Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.
5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.
R. S. HART BROS.
CALCUTTA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS
SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.
CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.
Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.
Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.
Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.
For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.
HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS. MAZAGON,
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.
J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRTTARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

THE "CAMPAIGN" WATCH
No. II.
CRYSTAL FACE Rs. 23; HUNTING CASE Rs. 25.
When we say there is no Watch more recommendable at the price, we speak not only as practical experts, but from the reports invariably received from purchasers. Thousands are to-day recording faithfully the time in all parts of India.
The Cases are PURE NICKEL to wear white throughout, which will wear off and look unchangeable in colour and ozidize. Rs. 23 and consequently guaranteed not merely a wash of silver, shabby in a month, but not in the least likely to
THE MOVEMENT which is constructed on the most sound principles is jewelled in all essential parts. Carefully adjusted LEVER escapement. Compensation balance, indestructible keyless attachment.
Exact diameter two inches. Thickness 5-8 inch. Dial 1 & 5-8 inch.
IF INSTEAD OF HUNDREDS, we were selling only dozens, the "Campaign" Watch could not be supplied at anything like Rs. 23——Merit alone has made this demand.
Complete in case with spare mainspring and glass, open face, Rs 23, Hunting Rs. 25.
WARRANTED TWO YEARS.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.
DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.
TRADE S. & CO. MARK

							Rs.	a.
30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	14
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0
6 1-lb. tins do.	do.	do.	do.	...	...		5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA.
APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

SMOKE
BAHADUR
CIGARS
THEY HAVE
NO
EQUALS!
McDOWELL & CO. LD.,
MADRAS.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.
NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.
CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.
HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.
FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.
CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. SAFARI	1142	Ulrich	6th Oct 1904
S. S. SULTAN	2034	Burmeister ..	24th Oct 1904
S. S. REICHSTAG ..	2085	Ihle	3rd Nov 1904

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

71, Medows Street, Bombay, 28th September, 1904.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "SCINDIA," has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 3rd Oct, 1904.

EXTRA DAY POONA RACES.

SATURDAY, 8th OCTOBER, 1904.

OWNERS are reminded that entry closes at 6 p. m. on TUESDAY, 4th October, 1904.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 30th September, 1904.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 30 per Share, will be paid on and after TUESDAY, the 4th October, 1904, to the Registered Shareholders on production of their Share Certificates.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 7½ per Share will be paid on and after TUESDAY, the 4th October, 1904, to the Registered Shareholders on production of their Share Certificates.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of HAJI HASAM AHMED, late of Bombay Cutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased, who lived on the income of his property.

FATMABAI, widow of HAJI HASAM AHMED, of Bombay Cutchi Memon inhabitant, residing at Gowli Moholla without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K.C.I.E., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the Twenty eighth day of September in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and four and in the Fourth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
The 28th day of September, 1904.
Messrs. MULLA & MULLA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that DOMINGOS SIMAS CHRYSOLOGO D'LIMA, has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim thereto by way of inheritance, sale, lease, mortgage charge, gift or otherwise howsoever are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, at their Office No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from this day, otherwise the sale in question will be completed without reference to such claims if there be any, and such claims shall be considered to have been waived.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Girgaum Road, without the Fort and within the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 259 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 316 and New No. A-2111, Old Survey No. 581, and New Survey No. 2-7903, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the Temple of Shri Vithoba and Shiva, on or towards the West formerly by the part of the late Antonio do Ga but now by the house of Mayna Naikeen, on the North formerly by the house and ground of Vithoba Ramji and Ramchandra Mulekji but now by a public passage, and on or towards the South partly by the temple of Vithoba Rakhmaya and partly by a public passage, and which said messuage, tenement or dwelling-house was assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under old No. 220, and now under D Ward, No. 401, and Street No. 7.—Dated this 29th day of September, 1904.

EDGELOW, GULABCHAND & WADIA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

FREE TO CYCLISTS.

CYCLES, MOTORS, and ACCESSORIES direct from Factory to Rider. 3,000 new and second-hand machines actually in stock from 30/- each. U.S.A. and Eadie's machines, marvellous range of necessaries. Post free, 89 page Catalogue—Wholesale prices. Eye-opener to all. 50 per cent. cheaper than others. Agents wanted.

WARRILOW & CO.,
Weston-super-Mare, England.

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE,
LUCKNOW,
AND
LA MARTINIERE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL,
KHURSHAED MUNZIL,
LUCKNOW.

The SCHOOLS will REOPEN on 15th OCTOBER. For Prospectus apply to THE SECRETARY, La Martiniere College, Lucknow.

WHY WASTE MONEY ON HARMFUL MEDICINES?

WE guarantee our Course in PHYSICAL CULTURE to cure the most obstinate cases of Obesity, Indigestion, Giddiness, Loss of Vitality, Loss of Appetite, &c.

No apparatus, and only 15 minutes a day of exercise. Send two anna Stamps for particulars to

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE and PHYSICAL CULTURE,
32, Broadway, Madras.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)
OFFICES:—
17, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
(OVER CRAWFORD & Co.)

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, and ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and despatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY of OUTSTANDINGS, RENT and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP and BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.

AS the Season has commenced NO PERMITS will in any case now be issued for VIEWING the HOTEL.

A. J. BILIMORIA,
Secretary,
Indian Hotels Co., Ld.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.
COMMENCING
MONDAY, OCTOBER 3rd, 1904.

IN order to make room for a very large Stock of Fresh Goods everything in Stock to be sold off at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. Dress Materials for Ladies and Gentlemen: Chiffon, Silks, Serge Muslins, Crepons, Woollen and Cotton Tweeds Shirting, Hosiery and many other varieties of goods, too many to enumerate, to be sold off without reserve. Our Great Sale will last for TWO WEEKS only. Seize this opportunity. All customers are earnestly solicited to pay us a visit and we assure them that they will not return without many good bargains.

MATHURADAS CULLIANJI AND SON,
7-8, Sitaram Buildings near Crawford Market, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	,,	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	,,	9,520,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	,,	500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay, Dalney, Hawai, Hong Kong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Nagasaki, New York, Newchang, Peking, Shanghai, San Francisco, Tokio and Tientsin.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

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	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 2	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 12	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

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Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Nairobi,
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED... ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... ... „ 16,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ... ... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.
„ J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms :—

2½ per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ „ „ minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	5 per cent.
„ 1 Year	4½ „
„ 6 Months	4 „
„ 3 „	3½ „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 20th July, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH :
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, OCT. 1.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	88 1-2	= + 1-16
3 do. Reales	97 3-4	= unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£105	= do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 3-4	= do

SILVER—

Spot in London	26 3-4	= + 1-16
2 months hence	26 9-16	= + 1-16
Spot in New York	57 3-4	= unchanged

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25.16 1-2	= — 1-2
Berlin „	20.40	= + 1-2
New York Demand	4.85 3-8	= — 1-8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3 per cent	= unchanged
1 months' sight Bank Bills	2 1-4 per cent	= do
6 „ „ „ Fine Trade Bills	2 3-4 per cent	= do
3 „ „ „ Fine Trade Bills	2 1-2 per cent	= — 1-8
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1-8 per cent	= unchanged

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	1 5-8 per cent	= — 1 1-8
7 day market loans	1 5-8 per cent	= — 3-4

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £160,000 for Egypt.

Extra Council Bills allotments.—Bills on Madras, Rs. 1,10,000 at 1s. 4 1-32d.

RUBBER—

Para Rubber 4-10 value.

WHEAT—

White Delhi 31 3-4 O.-N. sellers
Red Karachi 30 1-4 O.-N. sellers } quiet

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady. Manchester quiet. Total sales 5,000. Spot 5·74—6. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 13-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Imports 5,000. Arrivals closed easier.

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·45 —7	5·44 —7	5·43 —7
Jan.-Feb.	**Feb.-Mar.**	**Mar.-April**
5·42 —7	5·43 —6	5·43 —7
April.-May.	**May June.**	
5·44 —6	5·44 —7	

Receipts at U S Ports	71,000
Do. last year	47,000
Exports to Great Britain	85,000
Do. do Continent	65,000
In New York—	
Spot	10·50 — 10
Futures, month of December	9·98 — 4
Do. do. March	10·24 — 10
In New Orleans—	
Spot	10
Futures, month of Jan.	10·05
Do. do, April	10·29
Tone at close	steady.

COTTON.

	Bales.
Stock in London	18,000
Total visible supply	1,330,000
Total visible supply of which is East Indian	148,000
Total quantity in sight	1,360,000
Stock in Liverpool	146,000
Weeks Import Liverpool	96,000
„ Sale do	25,000
Afloat American	240,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Saturday, 1st October, 1904 :—

Cotton	723 bales.
Wheat	35,143 cwts.
Linseed	6,867 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard	3,740 „
Gingellyseed	235 „
Poppyseed	712 „
Groundnuts	322 „
Castorseed	10,416 „
Rice	7,430 „
Myrabollams	576 „
Cottonseed	5,516 „
Mowraseed	1,682 „
Gram	310 „
Jowar	4,454 „
Maize	4 „

BOMBAY, OCTOBER 3.

Exchange—Tone steady.

Bank T.T.....Is 3 31-32 to 1-4
Bank Demand .....1s-4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A. 1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 6 do do 1s. 4 5-16d
French Francs 8 do do 169 3-4
Marks 8 do do 137 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 135 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do 189 1-2
Japan 30 do do 148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone quiet

Cash	98-5
1st Settlement ...31st October	98'2

Money Market,—Tone easy.

BANK RATE,—

Bank of England since 21st April	3	per cent.	
Bank of Bombay	do 16th June	3	do
Bank of Bengal	do 23rd June	3	do
Bank of Madras	do 6th July	4	do

Bank of Bombay Cash balance 8 lakhs up.

SEEDS—

Linseed.—Tone quiet. Rs. a. p.
Ready ... ... 6 3 0 to 6 2 0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.
Brown Cawnpore, Ready. 5 0 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready. 5 10 0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.
Ready 5 12 0
Castorseed—Tone steady.
Ready 26 0 0

WHEAT.—Tone steady

Pissi 91 per cent..... Rs. 29 1-2
Club, No. 1 ..... Rs. 30

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—	steady.
Estimated sales .....bales	4,000
Imports ..... do	6,000

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·42 —3	5·41 —3
Dec.-Jan.	**Jan. Feb**
5·40 —3	5·39 —3
Mch-Apl.	**Apl.-May.**
5·40 —3	5·41 —3
	May-June
	5·41 —3

COTTON.—The local market is quiet with a small enquiry for early delivery of New Bengals from the Mills, and a small business passing in the Sutta Bazaar at a decline of about Rs. 1 to 2.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 24th September, as compared with the statement of the 1st Oct. :—

LIABILITIES,	Sept 24. Rs.	Oct. 1. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	84,00,000	84,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	56,57,749	54,45,429
Public Deposits at Branches	32,26,888	30,12,529
Other Deposits	6,97,81,744	6,91,81,773
Post Bills	22,215	18,646
Sundries	14,88,676	15,28,900
Rs...	9,85,77,272	9,75,87,307
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,25,02,915	1,20,31,378
Other authorised Securities	11,87,085	11,87,055
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	66,00,667	65,87,893
Loans do. do.	1,63,21,444	1,46,61,142
Bills discounted and purchased	3, 5,6 ,584	3,07,21,418
Dead Stock	3,09,141	3,09,111
Stamps and Stationery	2,651	2,607
Balances with other Banks	10,74,310	11,85,607
Sundries	1,14,755	1,43,655
Cash	2,99,03,800	3,07,57,361
Rs.	9,85,77,272	9,75,87,307

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 20th Sept, 1904, as compared with the statement of 2 th Sept, 1904 :—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 20. Rs. a. p.	Sept. 27. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	1,28,50,000 0 0	1,28,50,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c	1,81,01,049 10 3	1,96,51,780 15 1
Other Deposits, &c	8,89,45,124 7 1	9,21,90,762 2 5
Bank Post Bills, &c	19,48,058 1 19	19,77,613 2 1
Sundries	21.0,325 4 10	21,44,466 10 6
Rs...	14,39,44,557 8 9	14,88,12,622 14 1
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,84,52,744 4 8	1,74,97,979 4 8
Other anthotised Investments	58,57,606 4 2	53,30,116 4 2
Loans on Hovt and other authorized Securities	2,11,91,221 5 5	2,16,89,832 1 10
Accounts of Credit on do	1,17,57,216 12 9	1,83,09,190 15 1
Bills discounted &c	3,63,67,304 9 11	3,12,89,905 6 6
Balances wite other Banks	20,92,229 9 1	18,24,013 3 9
Bullion	640 0 0	640 0 0
Dead Stock	18,03,466 10 9	18,05,678 12 6
Stamps	12,336 14 6	12,053 9 2
Suddries	11,68,327 2 5	11,43,913 0 9
	9,86,84,095 5 11	9,81,06,352 9 10
Cash &c., at Head Office	1,33,30,446 6 7	1,61,57,799 12 11
Do. at Branches	3,19,30,015 12 3	3,37,48,470 7 4
Rs..	14,39,44,557 8 9	14,88,12,622 14 1

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	4,26,010	Increase
Do. at Branches	11,44,721	Do
Other Deposits	32,45,638	Increase
Post Bills	29,555	Do
ASSETS.	**Rs.**	
Bank's Investments	14,63,358	Decrease
Loans	4,98,611	Increase
Accounts of Credit	5,51,974	Do.
Mercantile Bills	9,22,501	Do.
Cash at Head Office	28,37,363	Do
Cash Branches	13,18,456	Do

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 3 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

AMRITSAR.

DEATH.

WILSON—September 25, at Amritsar, Maud Ruper wife of William Rowan Wilson, Dhariwal, Punjab.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COPELAND—September 27, at Mussoorie, the wife of Major Copeland, R. A. M. C, of a son, stillborn.
HAMILTON—September 29, at Bulandshahr, the wife of B. M. Hamilton, D. S. Police, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BENT—ORMSBY—September 20, at Bowgna Gali, by the Rev H Naish, Arthur M Bent, Royal Munster Fusiliers, to Lucie St George, daughter of the late Benjamin Ormsby, Blackrock, Co, Dublin.

DEATH.

BREEN—September 26, at the Residency Hospital, Hyderabad, Deccan, Michael F Breen, Clerk, Resident's Office.
RENNELL—September 21, at Kasauli, Herbert Rennell.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 51m. Sun sets, 5h. 47m. High water, 6-26m., 6-28a. Low water, 1-6a.
St. Mary's Athletic Sports, 4 p. m.
Royal Coronation Circus, Esplanade.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—H. H. the Thakore Sahib of Wadhwan accompanied by fifteen followers, arrived in Bombay on Sunday, and has taken up his residence at Nepean Sea Road.

HIGH COURT VACATION.—Mr. Justice B. Tyebjee and Mr. Justice Russell will be the vacation Judges during the ensuing October vacation of the High Court, from 17th instant to 5th November, both days inclusive. The latter will be in Bombay for the first half, and the former for the last half of the vacation. Mr. Justice Russell will sit in the Insolvent Debtors' Court on the 19th instant, and Mr. Justice Tyebjee on the 2nd November, and immediately thereafter will take urgent Chamber work.

A BUFFALO AT LARGE.—Jugiar Goomda, a Purdesee, was leading a buffalo along Tardeo Road, on Sunday evening, when the animal broke loose and rushed into a compound in Slater Road where it injured two horses belonging to a Parsee gentleman. Leaving the compound, the animal came in collision with a private victoria belonging to Mr. Wilson of Royal Indian Marine and broke one of its mudguards. It then entered Mr. Adenwalla's compound at Tardeo Road where it was secured, but not before it had caused some damage to the garden.

ACCIDENTS IN THE HARBOUR.—On Sunday evening Kotia No. 4235, laden with a general cargo was sailing out of the harbour in charge of tindal Khimji Sutar, when near the Prongs Light House, she struck a rock, knocking a hole in her bottom. She soon filled in with water and sank. The crew were saved. A steam cutter belonging to H. M. S. Perseus was steaming away from the side of the P. and O. Company's steamship Oriental, on Sunday afternoon, when she ran into a prow in charge of tindal Vishram Deoji. The driver was thrown into the sea, but was at once picked up by the crew. No damage was said to have been caused to the prow.

BRAHMIN'S REVENGE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Chhagan Toojaram, a Brahmin cook was charged with theft of a tin of ghee the property of one Shunker Rajaram, also a Brahmin cook. On the case being called out, the complainant admitted that he had made a false charge against the accused and had no evidence to substantiate it. The accused said the complainant was a relative of his and was excommunicated some time ago for eating and drinking forbidden articles. At the caste meeting held to discuss and decide the subject, he (the accused) was a principal witness against him. About six days ago the complainant was re-admitted into the caste. He objected to the re-admission on the ground that the complainant had not performed the necessary rites. On Sunday last the complainant met him at Musjid Bunder Road, assaulted him and charged him with theft of the tin, which he had in his hand. The Magistrate acquitted the accused and fined the complainant Rs. 15, which sum was awarded to the accused as compensation.

KATHIAWAR REFUGEES IN BOMBAY.—Yesterday morning at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Karsondas Thakkidas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sullivan charged seven Kathiawari people with loitering in the streets without any ostensible means of livelihood. Inspector Sullivan stated the police had kept a sharp lookout over the people, who it was feared would take to stealing if they could not make any honest living for themselves. They were searched and not a pie was found on them. The Police officer asked the Magistrate to bind over the accused for good behaviour under Section 109. His Worship thought it hard to find any security for people who had come down to Bombay from their countries, and had no fixed place of residence in the city. As they could not furnish any security, the Magistrate did not think it advisable to send them to the Jail because they were not convicted of any criminal offence and he did not wish them to associate with criminals. He further believed that some of the accused might be honest people, though without a pie to their names. The Magistrate bound over the accused in their own recognizance for good behaviour in the sum of rupees thirty each for six months, and warned them to leave Bombay for their country in case they did not get any employment.

THE CORONATION LITERARY CLUB.—A meeting of the Coronation Club on Sunday, when Mr. Kazi Syed Badinzzaman, M. A., was voted to the chair. Mr. Mohioddin Khan Abul Kalaam Azad delivered a very interesting speech on the "Need of such literary Societies among Mahomadans." The speaker pointed out that the chief object of Islam has always been to create unity and feelings of social intercourse among its followers. What other interpretation could be made of the famous institutions of Islam such as the Namaz, the Roja, the Haj, &c. Apart from this religious point of view, how was it possible for a community to rise in the present times unless there was a frequent exchange of ideas among its members, and this could not be achieved without the establishment of such societies. Mr. Syed Muinuddin Sahib proposed a vote of thanks to Mirza Fazlo Ahmed Khan, Agent to the Amir of Kabul, who had graced the meeting with his presence. It was pointed out in the course of several speeches that the friendship between the Emperor of India and the Amir of Kabul was the source of great pleasure to all educated Mahomadans. Refreshments were served and the President, the Agent and others were garanded amidst cheers. Among those present were :—Moulvi Ali Mohamad, B. A., Dr. Gulam Sarvar Syed Mohamed Master, Dulekhan Kazi Ismail, Aga Mohamad Jafar, Mohioddin Khan, Khoja Saaruddin, Gulam Kadir and others.

OLD OFFENDERS.—Before Mr. C. H. Setalvad, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday Inspector Priestly charged Rughunath Babaji, an old offender, with stealing a currency note for Rs. 5 from the pocket of one Sonoo Dhakoo, a mill hand residing at Sewree. It appeared that the complainant was purchasing cloth at a shop on Parel Road on Sunday afternoon, when the accused came from behind and removed a currency note for Rs. 5 from his pocket. The complainant caught the man red-handed and made him over to the police. The accused pleaded drunkenness, but admitted four previous convictions. He was sentenced to fourteen months' rigorous imprisonment and was further ordered to report his place of residence to the police for three years after his release from jail.—Before the same Magistrate, Dhurma Vithoo, against whom there was a record of three previous convictions was charged at the instance of Inspector Flanagan with the theft of a waist-coat containing a silver snuff-box and cash of the collective value of Rs. 23, the property of J. M. Pereira. The evidence showed that the complainant kept a firewood-depot at New Purbhadevi Road. On Saturday afternoon he took off his vest, containing the property, and hung it on a nail in the depot. Shortly afterwards the accused entered the place and was coming out with a bundle under his arm, when he was met at the entrance by the complainant, who stopped him and asked him the cause of his presence there. The accused without saying anything gave a push to the complainant and began to run away. The complainant raised an alarm and the accused was arrested by the townsmen at the corner of the road and made over to the police. The accused was convicted and, as he was an old offender, was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment with hard labour. He was further ordered to report his place of residence to the police for one year after his release from jail.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Darothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers &c.

MILITARY COLLEGE FOR NATIVE OFFICERS.

THERE is now under consideration of the Indian military authorities a scheme which should go far to increase the efficiency of the Native Army. This is the foundation of a college or school to which native officers receiving direct commissions and picked non-commissioned officers ripe for commissions will be sent for instruction. The want of some technical knowledge on the part of the former class has long made itself felt. They are excellent specimens of the warlike races as a rule and they learn their work intelligently, but valuable time is consumed in making them fit to exercise command as Jemadars. Now they will be given a chance of acquiring some theoretical as well as practical knowledge of their profession, and they will prove all the better officers for it. As to the non-commissioned ranks, the selected men will benefit enormously and they will certainly be eager to accept the offer of instruction. The senior non-commissioned officers are the mainstay of our native regiments as it is, and a finer body of men it would be hard to find. If they had been left out in the cold and the scheme had only been applicable to the direct-commissioned class a serious mistake would have been made, for the great majority of our native officers must always come from the ranks. It is the knowledge that a commission can be won that attracts thousands of men to the colours and keeps them there. The Subadar-Major has been a sepoy in his younger days, and his sons and grandsons may follow in his footsteps. It is in this way that the military strain is kept up, and in these days of difficult recruiting it is most important to maintain it so that the martial races in India itself may not lose their characteristic love of soldiering. If the Sikh, the Jat and the Punjabi Mahomedan were to fail us in the matter of the supply of recruits, the Gurkha and the tribesman beyond the North-West Frontier could not supply their places. But leaving this side issue as one that has not yet grown formidable in its proportions—though it is threatening to become so owing to various influences at work in the Punjab—it is the question of increased efficiency and great military aptitude that most concerns us. The native officer of the new school who has gone through a year's instruction at the hands of competent teachers will be better able to bear responsibility on joining his regiment and more capable of taking his place alongside his British officers. His status will be correspondingly raised and he will gain the confidence of the men immediately under his control. No more practical step to strengthen the fighting power of the Indian Army will ever have been taken than this which we understand, is in contemplation and it will commend itself to all rank, British and native.—"Pioneer."

DISPUTE BETWEEN HUSBAND AND WIFE.

HIGH COURT SUIT ABOUT ORNAMENTS

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE RUSSELL, at the High Court yesterday, heard the suit filed by Bai Matubai against her husband Soorgee Khetsey, in which the plaintiff prayed that the defendant may be ordered to deliver to her or some proper person, as the Court may appoint, her ornaments and clothes, or in the alternative their value, namely Rs. 4,232, with the costs of the suit. Mr. Davar and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Jardine and Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram, and Manion, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff stated that she was the wife of the defendant to whom she was married in 1902. About a year after the marriage, the defendant began to ill-treat her and practised various cruelties on her. He married a second wife, and so maltreated the plaintiff that she had to leave his house and apply to the second Presidency Magistrate of Bombay for an order for her maintenance. In the Police Court the defendant undertook to keep the plaintiff in a separate room in his neighbourhood, to pay the rent herself, and pay her Rs. 15-8-0 a month. At the time plaintiff's left his house, he had in his possession "sridhan" ornaments and clothes. Defendant had by two writings, dated 27th July and 16th August 1903, agreed to deliver those ornaments and clothes to the plaintiff's mother on her behalf but he failed to do so. He is a mucadam and was said to earn about Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 3,000 a year.

The defendant in his written statement denied that he had even in any way ill-treated or practised any cruelty on the plaintiff. He denied that the plaintiff had to leave his house or to apply to the magistrate. Instigated by her mother, Moonghibai, and other persons, the plaintiff was anxious to make out a case for separate maintenance and residence, and to secure that object, falsely alleged that the defendant and his sister, Dewabai had assaulted her. The order of the magistrate referred to in the plaint was made by consent and on the intervention of mutual friends. Defendant denied that he had in his possession any ornaments or clothes of the plaintiff except some which he named and which he submitted he, as the husband of the plaintiff was the proper person to have the custody of, pending the plaintiff attaining the age of majority. The true facts, defendant said, were these. On the 12th May 1903, plaintiff left defendant's house, in his absence, taking with her all the ornaments she claimed in this suit. Correspondence passed between them as to the ornaments and eventually plaintiff returned to his house wearing on her person the ornaments in question, and stating to defendant that her other ornaments were with her mother. She subsequently left defendant's house without the specified ornaments, which she had kept in a box and which the defendant did not allow her to take away; they had ever since remained in the defendants possession. Subsequently to the plaintiff leaving his house, defendant went to Cutch Vinjan to celebrate his marriage with his second wife. Plaintiff's mother and the plaintiff in order to prevent the second marriage from taking place went also to Cutch Vinjan and complained to the Mahajun of the caste to which the parties belonged, in consequence of which the Mahajun prepared the writing of the 10th August 1903 behind the back of the defendant and told him to sign the writing on pain of stopping the second marriage. The defendant was compelled to sign the writing and did so in ignorance of its contents. The Mahajun at the same time stated that they would throughly investigate the whole matter and would cancel the writing if the contents were found to be unfounded. After the marriage defendant came to know of the contents of the writing, and at once pointed out that the ornaments, referred to in the writing, were not all with him, and that a large number were with plaintiff's mother. She was called upon for an explanation, when she admitted that some of the ornaments were with her, and she passed a writing to that effect. After the performance of the defendant's second marriage, the Mahajun investigated the matter, when plaintiff's mother admitted by a written declaration that certain ornaments were with her. At the suggestion of plaintiff's mother, the matter was afterwards referred to arbitration, and the complaint to the Mahajun was withdrawn. The parties then returned to Bombay, and the plaintiff resided with the defendant and his second wife. Defendant subsequently went to Calcutta, and during his absence, the plaintiff went to Panwell. In May 1904, she returned to his house, lived with him for three days, and then returned to her mother. The value of all the plaintiff's ornaments was Rs. 3,000, not more. Defendant prayed by way of counter-claim that plaintiff and her mother may be decreed to hand over to him certain ornaments, the defendant undertaking to keep them, together with the ornaments already in his possession, in any Bank or other safe custody which the Court may name, and that the plaintiff be decreed to pay the costs of the counter-claim, etc.

Evidence in the case was heard during the day.

MILL-HANDS' STRIKE.

ABOUT nine thousand operatives empolyed in the eight Mills, managed by Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., and situated at DeLisle and Haines Road, Parel, went on strike on Saturday last in consequence of the introduction of a revised scale of wages which reduced their wages to some extent. They assembled in the compound of the mills, refused to go to work and demanded their wages for September. The mill authorities declined to pay them off on the ground that they had not given the usual one month's notice of their intention to leave. The strikers remained about their respective mills for the greater part of the day, but behaved themselves in a most orderly manner and peacefully left for their homes in the evening. They again appeared at the mills on the next day, but did not feel inclined to resume work. The mill authorities informed them that they would be paid their September wages on the old scale, but beginning with the current month they would be paid according to the revised scale. The strikers however have not accepted the terms yet and have not returned to work.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCT. 3.

Monday.—Practically no rain has fallen except in Burma. Tounguo reports 2 1-2 inches, Mimbu 1 1-2, Chitagong and Mergui one inch, Tavoi and Mandalay half an inch. Cloud has increased slightly in Lower Bengal, the South Peninsula and the Konkan. Skies have cleared in Kashmir. Pressure is low at the foot of the Central Himalayas and off Tenasserim and Lower Burma Coasts and is highest over Gujarat, Rajputana and the West Central Provinces. Winds are irregular on the East and West Coast of the Peninsula. The mean temperature of the past 24 hours was below normal in Kashmir and the adjacent districts and the interior of Burma and above normal in the South Deccan. Local rain is probable during the next 24 hours in Burma and is possible in the South Peninsula, East Bengal. Fine clear weather will prevail elsewhere.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 3RD OCTOBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking commenced. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Hissar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities. Rapeseed being sown. All crops doing well.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants ready for picking.

Cawnpore.—Seasonable. Outstanding crops benefiting by fine weather.

Beawar.—Bright no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing and show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton picking partially begun.

Amrsoti.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton crop excellent.

Khamgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants showing bolls. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Seasonable. Cotton plants want more rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing and in flower Food-grains and all crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing and want fine weather. Cotton larger area sown this year. Cotton crop excellent. Considerable improvement in crops perceptible. All crops doing well.

Dholera.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants want more rain.

Barsi.—Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants showing bolls. Cotton prospect much improved. Rabi showings progressing favourably.

Sholapur.—Cloudy, but no rain. Food-grains doing well.

Hubli.—Bright, no sign of rain. Looks like clearing up. More rain wanted generally. Crop prospects generally good.

Karwar.—Rain so far insufficient to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 3RD OCTOBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed irregularly and by small amounts over the whole area. The barometer is in moderate to large excess of normal in all districts.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are :—Maximum 5° to 6° in excess at Cuddapah, Bellary, Belgaum, Sholapur, Poona Bombay and Deesa, and the minimum 8° in defect in Central India and at Hoshangabad and Khandwa. The highest temperature in the shade was 103° at Deesa and the lowest 62° at Indore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy at Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Trichinopoly, Bombay and Aurangabad.

Rain in light showers fell at Colombo.

Weather.—Winds are cyclonic at Negapatam and Colombo and weather seems to be equally and rainy in the Bay to the south-eastwards of Negapatam.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 2nd October 1904.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex, Fah.	inches 29·833
Temperature of the air	degrees 83·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·0
Dew Point	74·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·741
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky ci 0d =10)	0·2
Maximum temperature of air (rea t 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 90·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.	76·9
General Direction of Wind,*	N, NE, NW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours' miles*	233
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	0·00
„ „ year	32·83
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 3rd Oct., —	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—AUGUST 2.

10 p.m.	82·0

MONDAY.—AUGUST 3.

6 p.m.	78·8
10 a.m.	84·7
2 p.m.	83·0
4 p.m.	87·1

DEMANDING A NOTE FOR CANCELLATION.

THE Hon Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, at the High Court yesterday, heard a suit instituted by Salley Mahomed Allarkhia against Abdulabh

THE WAR
if it
EXTENDS
will necessitate our supplying to Regiments and Corps very large quantities of Woollen Clothing and Worsted Materials such as
BALACLAVAS
CARDIGANS
JERSEYS
SOCKS
UNIFORM CLOTHS
WORSTEDS
FLANNELS
SERGES
UNDER-CLOTHING
GREATCOATS
BLANKETS
SHIRTS
All of which we manufacture and can therefore sell at the very lowest prices consistent with quality. Our Factory and Trade is in India and we could not, even if we wished to do so, afford to supply
SHODDY
to our Clients in the way that Agents who are 6,000 miles off sometimes do. If need arises we shall be overwhelmed with Orders for Regimental Necessaries and we, therefore, take the liberty of suggesting to
COMMANDING OFFICERS
that it is wise to be in time and order goods early.

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS COMPANY, LD.
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.
Send for Regimental Price List and Free Samples of Cloths.

TRY
(MONTGOMERIES' PATENT.)
BERMALINE BREAD
AS USED IN THE
ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.
Dr. ANDREW WILSON, says:—"This BREAD should be eaten by all who are in any way affected by digestive ailments."
All kinds of Fancy and Household Bread made. MILK, BUTTER and CREAM supplied to any part of Bombay twice daily.
W. C. LINTOTT, Proprietor.
Up-country orders promptly attended to.
DEVONSHIRE DAIRY FARM
AND
PAREL ROAD BAKERY.

PIANOS
S. ROSE & CO., stock the best
PIANO PLAYERS
S. ROSE & CO., have the most perfect.
MUSIC
S. ROSE & CO., have the best Selection.
TALKING MACHINES
S. ROSE & CO., have the finest made.
BAND INSTRUMENTS
S. ROSE & CO., are Agents for the best Makers in the World.
S. ROSE & CO.,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

THE
BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co.,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND
CONTRACTORS
STOCK & SHOW ROOMS,
9-11, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

PLEASE SEE LAST PAGE:
FOR
WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co.'S
ADVERTISEMENT OF
NEW GOODS.

NOTICE RE DE DION MOTOR CARS.
WE have much pleasure in announcing to our esteemed CONSTITUENTS and the MOTORING PUBLIC in general that we have been appointed SOLE AUTHORIZED AGENTS for the sale of the celebrated DE DION MOTOR CARS and that several latest 1905 pattern DE DION Cars will be with us in Bombay shortly. Orders for these can be booked against arrival or Cars can be specially ordered out against indents with any kind of French or English bodies and extras.
All DE DION Cars imported by us are guaranteed to be genuine latest pattern Cars specially built for us suitable for India, and the De Dion Firms of Paris and London have undertaken not to supply GENUINE LATEST PATTERN DE DION Cars to any one else in OUR Territory.
All interested are invited to come and see our Correspondence with the DE DION Co. appointing US their SOLE AGENTS.
BOMBAY CYCLE AGENCY,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.
REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.
LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

SPENCER'S
INDIAN CIGARS
are obtainable in
BOMBAY
FROM
THE ARMY and NAVY STORES,
DINSHAW MERWAN & CO., Prince's Dock.
DINSHAW MERWAN & CO., Medow's Street.
TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
D. MACROPOLO & CO.,
CURZON & CO.,
F. CORNAGLIA,
and at the
BOMBAY BRANCH
OF
SPENCER & Co., LD.
12-14, CHURCH GATE STREET.

THE NEW
REMINGTON INVOICING TYPEWRITER
IS AN INVOICING MACHINE
FIRST AND FOREMOST.
In addition, it's the cheapest invoicing machine because it's a Remington—you know how they last.
REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY,
2, POLLOCK STREET, CALCUTTA.
WARDEN & CO.,
27, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE
BERNDORF
METAL WORKS,
OF ARTHUR KRUPP,
Berndorf, in Austria
by this present take liberty to bring again their
GERMAN SILVER SHEET & WIRE
under the notice of Merchants and Consumers in India.
IT is now more than 25 years since the BERNDORF GERMAN SILVER WARE was first introduced to the Indian Markets, and it has since stood the best for high quality, whilst Dealers and Metal Workers alike appreciate its never varying, uniform outturn and high reliability.
The Proprietor of the Berndorf Works kindly asks intending buyers when ordering AUSTRIAN MAKE to stipulate for
BERNDORF MANUFACTURE.
as substitutes are being offered.
At the same time the attention of Indentors is directed to the Berndorf special
TRADE MARK FOR INDIA, THE "PALMTREE,"
as per annexed sketch which registered mark may be struck on each Sheet or Wire Ticket IN ADDITION to any other stamp (such as the Queen's Head) or name, which Indentors may desire, but they should beware of imitations.
TRADE MARK BEST BEST GERMAN SILVER BERNDORF MADE IN AUSTRIA
Orders can only be accepted through Houses domiciled in Europe according to long established custom.
Berndorf, in Austria, December 1904.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULARS.
The introduction of the Prism has very materially reduced the size of Binoculars, while the "field of view" has been enlarged and the defining power brought to the highest state of perfection.
GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR
has six times the magnifying power of any Binocular. It includes a field of view wider by six times that of any other Binocular and the sharpness of vision unparalleled, while the brilliancy of image is unsurpassed. Sole Agents in India for
GOERZ PRISM OR TRIEDER BINOCULARS
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCT. 4, 1904.

A BRITISH SOLDIER ON THE WAR.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ROBSON, of the 2nd Queen's, an ideal Commanding Officer, delivers periodical lectures to the men of his battalion on the successive phases of the Russo-Japanese War that they may benefit by the many lessons which present themselves. He came across many people—not, we hope, military people—who are unacquainted with what has been happening, simply from want of a little daily reading, so he determined to print the lectures he had delivered. They have now been published by Messrs Gale and Polden, the reprint being embellished with maps prepared by Captain and Adjutant Vesey of Colonel Robson's Regiment. Two of these—Kinchau and the battle of the Yalu—are composed from written accounts of the fights, and subsequent information may show them to be somewhat inaccurate. Still they illustrate what probably took place and will serve all practical purposes for the time being. The war was already in progress before many people manifested much interest in Far Eastern affairs, and to these Colonel Robson's lectures will prove acceptable; for without any claim to literary merit they give a plain and straightforward narrative of events, which led to the war and of the operations up to August last. Colonel Robson tells us it always appeared to him that Russia was almost surprised into taking Port Arthur. She has always moved slowly, seizing enormous slices of territory, and then slowly absorbing and Russianising them. Then when the last acquired territory has been thoroughly Russianised, she seizes another slice and so on. At the time she got Port Arthur, her nearest Russianised territory was some thousands of miles away, she seemed to be hardly ready for Port Arthur when the Japanese marched out and Russia would have preferred to postpone the possession of it to a more favourable period. However, Colonel Robson told his men, if she had not taken the opportunity which then presented itself, she might never have had another. Port Arthur was no good to Russia unless she could reach it by land. The object of all Russia's moves is to obtain outlets in Southern Seas where she can ply her trade. In order to make proper use of Port Arthur, it was necessary to leave the territory, at all events temporarily, leading from her old to her new possessions. Hence the advance to Manchuria and its horrible massacres.

The necessity for being prepared for emergencies Colonel Robson impressed upon his readers and shows how admirably Japan rose to the occasion as a result of this preparation. The Japanese sent their sailors to England to learn how to work a fleet in peace and war. She sent her soldiers to learn their work in Europe. They put the Chinese indemnity into vessels of war, and finally made a treaty with England which would ensure her fighting with Russia unmolested by a coalition. Japan was ready for action when she began to ask Russia questions. The replies to these questions were not satisfactory. Now Japan is a nation of forty millions, argues Colonel Robson, and Russia of two hundred millions, so it might easily be understood that to many it appeared great presumption that Japan should speak with such firmness to Russia. But as the gallant lecturer reminded his men, they forgot that numbers were no good unless they can be conveyed to the seat of war and fed there. He showed that there were several considerations which prevented Japan allowing things to remain as they were. Like all maritime nations, Japan wanted to move about and get occupation and trade for her people outside her own island, which was getting pretty full. She wanted to trade in Korea and Manchuria and China. If Russia kept Manchuria, she would soon have Korea and eventually China, and all hope of Japan's expansion would be gone. If Russia got to Manchuria and Korea, how long would it be before she got Japan? If Russia kept Manchuria, Japan must cease to be a nation. Moreover, the whole nation was actuated by a desire for revenge. Russia still possessed Port Arthur, the fair spoils of war which had been stolen from Japan. If Russia would not move out of Manchuria, Japan must fight for what she considered her existence. That is a fair way of putting the case, and one which the British soldier can understand and appreciate. And though a brief flight into the region of high politics, which follows, may be Greek to the soldier, it cannot but be instructive to the wider circle of readers to whom the published lectures commend themselves. However, he shows that Japan chose well her time for putting pressure on Russia. She acted at the right moment and, had she waited much longer, she would have found Russia too strong for her.

Colonel Robson recognises that every step Japan has taken has been most carefully foreseen and nothing left to chance. Inasmuch as it is an accepted maxim that the side which is in a position to attack with success has always a great advantage, it was quite certain that Japan would take the initiative. She might watch Port Arthur and Korea and advance westwards by Gensan, but this would mean a frontal attack with both flanks liable to interference. Landing at Gensan, Japan might move by land northwards to the Harbin-Vladivostock Railway and, having cut off the Russian communications with Vladivostock, move westward and on Harbin. But this, while still leaving her flanks exposed, would limit Japan to a single base. It might have forced Russia to mobilise at Harbin, but it would not have prevented her from keeping a very strong defensive force on the Manchurian Railway. Japan might watch Vladivostock and landing on the western coast of Korea, move on Port Arthur and the Railway. As she advanced she could increase her bases so long as she could neutralise the Russian fleet. But as Colonel Robson shows, putting all strategic advantages on one side, there was one argument that would always be paramount and that was that Japanese sentiment would always insist on the capture of Port Arthur, and in order to obtain that, the main advance must be in that direction. The first thing was to obtain command of the sea which gave Japan selection of points of attack, secrecy of movement, safety to the transports. Japanese initiative and Russian incompetency gave Japan a naval preponderance which was unlikely to be reduced to equality, but it is doubtful whether even now the Russians, if they had moved out and risked a naval battle at a disadvantage, would not have gained more than they could lose. Following the course of events onward, Colonel Robson points a moral and adorns a tale for the benefit of his men first, and of his general readers afterwards. The example he sets to other commanding officers is noteworthy. There may be many who do not exert themselves to let the soldier know much of what is going on in the Far East, but they are not doing the fair thing either by themselves or their men, particularly in these days when the individual intelligence of the soldier has become so essential.

SHEFFIELD AND INDIA. A FORMER member of our staff has been contributing to the "Sheffield Independent" a series of articles upon the position and possibilities of Sheffield cutlery in the Indian markets Taking his four papers together, one can easily gather that, though he feels little fear for the future of Sheffield trade, at the same time he sees much to be improved in the manner in which it is pushed. His commendation and his criticisms are applicable to so many imports other than knives and saws that it is worth while briefly to review his opinions. In the first place he considers the question "How to secure a revival." He does not altogether believe that Sheffield is doomed in the East, though he admits that Continental and American trade rivals are particularly active. But, despite the seriousness of the competition, "an increasing quantity of Sheffield cutlery is sold in India every year; and to talk of Sheffield being ousted from the market is an utter absurdity." This, at any rate, is positive and refreshing. The writer mentions Fair Trade as a possible means of re-instating Sheffield in her old monopoly. But he suggests it only to discount it immediately after. Referring to Sir Howard Vincent's oration before the Bombay Chamber of Commerce eighteen months ago, he declares that it met with no response; while the sentiments he delivered concerning the sacrifice of blood and treasure are held by the writer to be "hardly in the best of taste." Excellence of workmanship has always been a feature of English knives, and this fact, coupled with the conservatism which still lingers in India, serves to shield Sheffield trade from greater inroads upon its markets that would otherwise certainly have occurred. The foreign system of marketing goods in India is said to be far in advance of the English—at least, so far as cutlery is concerned. An Indian likes to have his knife-blade ornamental; so the German prints on it the portraits of the King and Queen. He likes a finish that will withstand the corroding influence of the monsoon; so the American knife is nickel-plated and glitters gaudily. He would buy more readily if he were personally solicited and if goods were adapted to his method of using them. Also the Indian commission agent is believed to be an error. "He cannot talk the trade. He knows nothing of it. He accepts indents with the greatest of good humour; he demands payment with the rigidity of a Shylock. This is the end-all and the be-all of his capabilities. If his ignorance loses his principal's custom and money, his composure is unruffled. The Indian commission agent is not the mode to success in India." The writer notes that at present the foreign importers are fighting an up-hill battle. He warns his Sheffield readers that the prejudice which has assisted Sheffield up to now will not always favour her, for the native is becoming ever more self-assertive, more inclined to act by his own observation, rather than upon the experience of his forebears, and it is quite evident that, as the years go on, some of that commendable and highly intelligent enterprise which favoured Sheffield trade in India, and in the East generally, will have to be renewed. In subsequent articles the correspondent enlarges upon the points we have touched above with particular reference to the trade-mark difficulty in Western India.

THE SASSOON REFORMATORY. IT is to be presumed that the results attained by the Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution are all that can be desired, for there is nothing of a striking nature about the latest annual report of the Institution. If it be true that happy is the country that has no history, the institution that has an even course to record must be counted successful. It is true that the success of a reformatory must consist in the extent to which it influences the lives of its pupils after they have passed beyond its direct reach, and as to that there is little material on which to base a judgment. During the last official year thirty-five boys passed out of the Institution, and we have a brief record of what immediately became of them. But it is not easily possible to trace the careers of these boys after several years have passed, with the exception of those whose pronounced criminal instincts may lead them to renew acquaintance with the police. The assumption, of course, is that the majority lead honest if submerged lives. The industrial training given in the Reformatory gives the boys something to start with, when they are discharged, but of each group that passes out the majority would seem to eventually turn their hands to something quite different from that to which they have been trained. Of the thirty-five boys discharged last year, the most material success seems to have been achieved by a boy who was taught the work of a painter. "Instead of which" he hawks vegetables and earns a rupee and a quarter per day, a wage higher than that achieved by any of the others who left the Institution with him. He is, of course, not the first person who has found greengrocery more lucrative than paint pots and brushes, but he has shown a more enterprising spirit than the ex-students of the Bombay School of Art who become tram conductors. That the Sassoon Reformatory supplies an established need is shown by the fact that its accommodation is taxed to the utmost. The attention of Government has been drawn to the want of more room. At present the Institution has the full number of boys, 225, for whom room can be found, and during the past year it happened that further admissions had to be refused for want of space. There were five escapes during the year and one of these boys was still at large when the report was framed. Two years ago a gymnasium was fitted up in the school premises, and an instructor now puts the boys through drill and gymnastic exercises daily. It can be well understood that this addition to the curriculum of the Reformatory has become very popular among the inmates; and it will probably have more influence on their future conduct than the most careful inculcation of moral precepts.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Arcadia, with the outward mails of the 23rd ultimo, left Aden at midnight on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 5 a. m. on Saturday next.

HIS HIGHNESS Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah, Aga Khan, is expected to arrive in Bombay by the last English mail steamer this month.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 10th September 1904, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 19 3 of 235,840 maunds and Rs. 46,420 in the earnings.

MR. BARROW, Accountant General, Bombay, proceeds on furlough in December, Mr. F. C. Harrison from Allahabad succeeding him, and Mr. Gauntlett acting as Accountant-General of the United Provinces.

THE statement in Reuter's telegram regarding the Indian Staff College does not accurately convey the position as regards the Indian Staff College. Formal sanction to the formation of such a College was received at Simla some weeks ago, but the details as to its constitution and method of working are not yet forthcoming.

THE ship "Main" due in the Hooghly from British Guiana towards the end of October, brings 664 native emigrants returning to India. Their savings amount to £5,487, equal to Rs. 82,305 in cash, and jewellery valued at £895 additional. With their arrival the amount brought back to India from British Guiana will be raised to £783,690, equal to one crore and seventeen and a half lakhs of Rupees, not an inconsiderable amount when it is borne in mind that these people left India destitute, even their "outfits" for the voyage having been provided for them gratis.

THE Ceylon tea-planters certainly do not intend to let India capture the American market, however popular the Indian leaf may have become at the St. Louis Exhibition. Out of the 4 1/2 lakhs to be raised next year by the 30 cents cess on each 100lb of the crop in the island 3 lakhs are to be allotted to advertising in America. Doubtless this sum will be spent to the best advantage and in this age of "mammoth" advertising, good results must follow. The sum assigned for what is termed the "European campaign" is only £5,000, but Ceylon teas are already well known at Home and on the Continent. The Indian Tea Cess Committee will have to sanction heavy expenditure also in advertising if they are to keep abreast of the times.

THE once royal pastime of cock fighting still lingers in many parts of the country in places where humanitarian leaguers would little expect it. It is only away on the wild Yorkshire moors and in the recesses of the Cumberland fells that the pastime now commands much favour. Matches are made with secrecy, says "Feathered Life," and are generally contests between rival mining villages.

THE Paris-Lyons-Mediterranean Railway Company contemplates cutting all records in railway speeds. For the next winter season a train for the Riviera is to be put on the rails which will leave Paris at 9 a. m. and will reach Nice at 10-50 p. m As the distance is 676 miles, this will necessitate an average speed over the entire journey of from 60 to 62 miles an hour. The engine selected is of the compound type, of 1,000 horse-power, and with four cylinders. It is believed that such a speed over such a distance has never yet been secured.

AN Alpine enterprise of considerable interest to mountaineers has just been undertaken by an Italian gentleman, named Signor Lorella, under whose direction a party of 20 guides and carriers are about to fix a permanent hawser line along the crest from the north end of Monte Rosa to the Jagerjock Valley starting from Macugnagna. This crest has never before been crossed, and when made practicable will offer the shortest and safest route between the Italian side of Monte Rosa and Zermatt.

A SHOCKING scene of brutality on the part of a junior officer towards a man in the ranks has just met with most inadequate punishment. The officer, whose name is Borgsmuller, was passing out of a door when a private of Hussars quite accidentally knocked against him with sufficient force to cause him to stagger. Disregarding the soldier's apology, the officer drew his sword and struck the man, whom he charged with not having saluted, and when the soldier stated that he would lay the conduct of the officer before his superiors, was knocked down with the fist. Further maltreatment followed, and on others seeking to intervene, the furious officer shouted, "I can run through a soldier who does not salute." For this outrage a sentence of a week's arrest has been passed.

A SINGULAR tragedy of hallucination was enacted in Paris the other day. A manufacturer of labels, named Duchesne, who inhabited a set of apartments in the Rue Berzelius, had fallen a victim to the delusion that a plot existed to carry off his daughter, a young woman of 20. Mme. Duchesne shared her husband's infatuation, which had become so intense that for two years none of the three had ever left the house, and latterly had refused to open their door even to the concierge. Oddly enough, the police Commissary's office was next door, and the police arrested the husband with a view to his removal to an asylum. Thereupon his wife seized a gun and shot herself fatally. The daughter, who seems of sound mind, was gradually disabused of her illusion.

TRUTH is a goddess, and we are proud to worship her, says "Photography," but we do not always want her hanging round. There is a saying that the camera cannot lie. Dear me! If this were so how many, I wonder, would ever sit for portraits? The truth that all men are liars is nowhere more apparent than in the studio. No, the ability of the camera to tell whoppers while maintaining a spotless reputation for veracity is the foundation of the profession. And here is where the amateur makes his fatal mistake. He has read somewhere that the lens cannot lie, so he takes his bulb in hand and blurts out the truth like an American diplomat. The result is that while we all like to see amateur portraits of our friends, we fight shy of them ourselves.

THE CHINESE ARMY.

GENERAL MA AND HIS MEN.

AT present there are (along the borders of Manchuria) some 25,000 drilled Chinese soldiers under General Ma. They are stationed there to see that Chinese neutrality is not disturbed, and that neither the Russians nor the Japs cross the border. They are certainly a menace to the Russians, as the Chinese bear them no goodwill, and the Russians can never be sure that the Chinese will not suddenly declare war on them, or that the Japanese successes may not excite General Ma and his men so much that they may forget their neutrality and fall on the Russian flank.

These men under Ma are mostly composed of the troops drilled by German and French instructors, as in 1901 General Ma commanded some 20,000 foreign-drilled troops, including the famous Kaiping cavalry, for whose instruction Russians were responsible.

I saw a review of these troops in 1902, General Ma being in command, writes P.B. in the "Pall Mall Gazette." He is a very fine-looking Chinaman, and is one of the few Chinese officers who are worth anything at all. He fought against the Russians in Manchuria in 1900, with some slight success, but his men were too few and his officers too bad for him to have any real chance against them. In August, 1900, he and his men were recalled to help in quelling the Boxer rising. He was in a very difficult position, as while the sympathies of the Dowager Empress were with the Boxers, his orders were to fight against them. Some of his men certainly did go into action against the foreigners. Ma himself, however, helped several Europeans to escape, and in the end helped to quell the Boxers. For this, he was at one time in disgrace, and was very nearly banished. The Foreign Ministers upheld him, and when Yuan Shih Kai came into power, Ma was fully reinstated and despatched with his troops to keep order in Mongolia, and drive the Huang Houtzes back.

In this expedition a great many of his soldiers deserted and joined the Huang Houtzes and Ma himself was defeated. He must have been more successful later on, for we now find him in command of the Chinese Army of Observation on the borders of Manchuria.

At the review there were present four battalions of infantry, 2,000 men, 300 cavalry, two mountain batteries, two field batteries, and a "Long Tom." When the officer in whose honour the parade was held (he was a European) arrived on the ground, the infantry were drawn up in two lines of two battalions each, the cavalry on the left, the guns on the right, and a band, under a bugle-major, was in the centre. The bugle-major sounded a note, the infantry presented arms, the cavalry and gunners saluted, and the band played a general's salute. The colonel in command, and all the other commanding officers, met the visitors, and all sat down at a table and drank tea. Behind stood a row of flag-bearers, with the flag of each company or squadron, twenty-five in all. Most of the flags were red or yellow, with zig-zag white borders, and wondrous dragons and fleurs on them.

The review then began, the whole work being done by the bugle major. No words of command whatsoever were given. A bugle note and the troops presented, another and they sloped arms, a third and they went through the firing excercise. A long call sounded and the infantry began an attack practice. I noticed that the officers used their whistles frequently, to cease and commence fire. The volleys were good, but the independent firing was like our "feu de joie," the drill that the Germans used in 1866, taught by them to the Chinese in 1899.

The handling of arms was marvellous, absolutely marvellous; neither our Guards nor the German Lehr battalion could drill like those Chinese did. Every hand moved in perfect unison. And out of these 2,000 men nearly 200 recruits of under three months standing. Then the brigade formed fours inwards, and marching up to within ten paces of the table where the commandant sat, wheeled outwards again. They were an extremely fine body of men, tall and well-built, but every man had a hardened and desperate expression. All the soldiers where in uniform, some brand new, others almost rags, but the majority of the N. C. O.'s had on any sort of attire, and carried canes or sticks instead of rifles, though a few had swords. There were three different kinds of rifles among the four battalions, one having Winchesters, another Mannlichers and the remaining two being armed with Mausers. The cavalry also rode past; their uniform was very nondescript, their ponies, though strong, were a scratch lot, filthily dirty; they were all armed with various kinds of carbines, and a few only had swords. They looked exactly what they are—rotten—useful for catching brigands and police work, but useless as cavalry. The artillery were much better, the guns were well kept, and the men smart, and they seemed to know their work well. The colonel in command, a hardened old warrior risen from the ranks, and limping from a wound received in the attack on the foreign settlement at Tientsin, was very proud of his command. He showed us a new pack-saddle invented by himself for the mountain guns, the very latest type of breech-loader. He was very pleased with his "Long Tom," which, he said, was nearly captured by the Russians.

There is not the slightest doubt that the ordinary Chinaman would make an excellent soldier if properly organized and led. He is very amenable to discipline, cares nothing for death, is a good shot and a first-rate marcher, can live on next to nothing, and belongs to the cleverest and sharpest race on earth. The reason why the Chinese Army is not a success is simply because of the organization. There are no leaders; a few uneducated rough men rise to be colonels and generals, but these, though brave, are not, and can never hope to be, more than minor leaders. The men, too, are squeezed and badly fed; the pay passes through so many hands before it reaches the soldier that, out of a nominal dols. 6, he is lucky if he gets one or two, and for months nobody may get anything at all. As to food, so many men from a mess under an N. C. O. Rice, &c, is issued in just sufficient quantity for them to live on. If the corporal sells any or asks a guest to share their meal, some of the men go hungry.

Punishments are fearfully severe, and men have been executed for not saluting properly. In action, if killed or wounded, they are left where they lie, for the enemy to cut up or the pariah dogs to eat. A Chinaman, although he does not fear death, does fear being wounded and left to his fate. Badly led, looked down upon by all, is it any wonder that the Chinese soldiers do not fight well? But if China ever does reform, and gets a well-paid, well-fed, contented army, that army will be worth seeing.

THE most successful, as well as one of the earliest, of the great advertising merchants of the United States was, recalls the "Liverpool Post," the vendor of a certain commodity who devised an enigmatic line, "S.T. 1860 X," which appeared simultaneously in every American newspaper and periodical of any size, and also on the wall of every barn and on every fence and tree in the country. One day all the rocks of the Niagara Falls were covered with the same mystic sign. Not until the proprietor had made his fortune out of his much-puffed goods did he condescend to explain. "S. T. 1860 X." meant "Started Trade in 1860 with Ten Dollars."

AN interesting point has been vexing the minds of some of the clothiers' manufacturers of late (remarks the "Tailor and Cutter"). They have received large orders for woollen clothing from Japan. The point is whether clothing for the troops can be classed as contraband. Viewed from one point they are munitions of war, as it is absolutely essential that they should be supplied to the troops; but on the other hand, it is urged that they are entirely of a defensive nature, though it is difficult to see why that should make them other than contraband, if intended to be used by troops on active service in the field. Perhaps future history will be able to tell us which view is right.

TAITSE-HO CROSSING.

LIAO-YANG RAILWAY COMPLETED.

PORT ARTHUR SIEGE.

THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 2.

General Sakharoff reports that on the 30th, the Russian Cavalry expelled the Japanese from a village on the Hun River, burned seventeen of their junks laden with ammunition and stores, and retired on the approach of Japanese re-inforcements.

The Japanese are still pouring across the Taitseho at Bansiku.

It is stated that numbers of Chunchuses are with the Japanese.

The Tsar goes to Reval on the 4th instant to bid farewell to the Baltic Squadron before it starts for the Far East.

Reuter's correspondent with General Oku wires on the 1st instant, that the first Japanese train arrived at Liao-yang that afternoon and there will be a regular scheduled train in a few days, the engines and cars being now brought from Japan.

The completion of the Railway removes entirely the problem of the transport of supplies and ammunition.

The first train brought quantities of ammunition and telegraph and railway supplies.

Reuter (Chefu) wires to-day that according to Chinese, who left Port Arthur on the 30th ult., severe fighting took place on the 28th and 29th ult., in which the Russians were the aggressors, on the west shore of Liaotishan near Pigeon Bay. The Russians were apparently attempting to capture the heavy guns which the Japanese had mounted in the vicinity, but were not successful.

LONDON, OCT. 3.

The Nijni Novgorod having landed her reliefs at Crete has repassed the Bosphorus homeward bound.

Tokio telegrams report the destruction of a Russian steamer used for clearing mines at Port Arthur.

She struck a mine on the 20th ult.

RUSSIAN BATTLESHIP ASHORE.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT TO OREL.

LONDON, OCTOBER 3.

Reuter wires from St. Petersburg that the battleship Orel, when leaving Cronstadt, grounded on a sand-bank. It is not expected that the damage is serious as she was going slow, but she has returned to Cronstadt where she remains.

Admiral Berileff, commanding at Cronstadt, has issued an order censuring the commanders of the warships in the vicinity for not assisting the Orel.

LADY CURZON'S CONDITION.

Progress Satisfactory.

LONDON, OCTOBER, 3.

Lady Curzon passed a good night last night, and her progress is satisfactory.

Henceforth only a morning bulletin will be issued.

THE MAD MULLAH AGAIN ACTIVE.

Reuter (Aden) says it is reported the Mullah has looted the Ogadens killing 600 and capturing an enormous quantity of camels and sheep.

The Mullah lately received a great number of rifles.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, OCTOBER 3.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Arcadia, with the English mails of 23rd ult. left here for Bombay at midnight yesterday, and the same Company's s. s. Macedonia left for Colombo and Australia at the same time.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 3.

Major Iggulden, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment, is posted to the 1st Battalion.

Major Church, Royal Sussex Regiment, is permitted to retire.

2nd-Lieutenant Zarzhetsky, 9th Lancers, is permitted to resign his commission.

The following are appointed as supernumeraries to British Battalion in India with a view to qualifying for appointment to the Indian Army :—2nd-Lieutenants White, Middlesex Regiment, to be attached to the 1st Battalion, Napier, North Staffordshire Regiment, to be attached to the 2nd Battalion ; and Woolhouse, East Lancashire Regiment, to be attached to the 2nd Battalion.

Colonel A. B. Fenton, A. Q. M. G, Army Headquarters, who has been very seriously ill at Simla has been granted combined leave for eight months. Lieutenant Colonel Bunbury, 14th Sikhs, will officiate as A. Q. M. G, vice Colonel Fenton.

ARRIVALS, OCTOBER 3 :—
Captain Kukday, I.M.S., from Bhuj.
Lieut. Molesworth, R.E., from Karachi.

DEPARTURES, OCTOBER 3 :—
Maj. G. Vawdrey, A.S.C., to Somaliland.
Lt. P. A. Maxwell, 3rd Brahmans to Somaliland.
Lt. E. C. Taylor, I.M.S., to England.
Major R. S Oxley, 2nd K. R. Rifle Corps, to England.
Lt. J. E. N. Heseltine, 2nd K. R. Rifles Corps, to England.
Lt. E. C. Hodgon, I.M.S., to Mian Mir.
Col. A. C. Daniel, R.G.A. to Bangalore.
Col. A. J. W. Allen, Commandant, Deolali Depot to Deolali.
2nd-Lt. K. D. M. Maclachlan, 1st Bn. Seaforth Highlanders, to Nusseerabad.
2nd-Lt. W. B. Benton, R.G.A., to Simla.
Capt. Kukday, I.M.S., to Benares.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

SIR Wm. HARCOURT'S DEATH

The King's Sympathy.

MESSAGE TO LADY HARCOURT.

LONDON OCTOBER 3.

Sir Wm. V. Harcourt will be buried very quietly in the family vault at Nuneham Park on Thursday. Only the immediate relatives and tenants will attend.

The King has telegraphed to Lady Harcourt his deepest sympathy adding : "I have lost in your husband an old and valued friend."

The papers of all shades eulogise Sir Wm. V. Harcourt as a great Parliamentarian and pay tribute to his reverend respect for the House of Commons and his services to the Liberals, and specially emphasize his Death Duties Budget.

The key note of the Conservative comments is admiration and respect for one of the most formidable antagonists whose slashing rhetoric, though often leaving a probably mistaken feeling of insincerity, was terribly effective, but they are unable to pass in silence his unfailing opposition to every proposal for the advancement of the flag and development of the Empire.

DEATH OF GENERAL WILLIAMS

General Owen Williams is dead.

Lieut-General Owen Lewis Cope Williams, J.P. for Anglesey and Buckinghamshire, was born in London on the 13th July, 1836, and was the eldest son of the late Col. Thomas Peers Williams, M.P., who died in 1875. General Williams was twice married, in the first instance, to Fanny Florence, youngest daughter of the late St George Caulfield of Donavon, who died in 1876, and in the second instance to Nina Mary Adelaide, youngest daughter of Sir Tallemache Sinclair, Bart. The deceased officer was educated at Eton, and entered the Royal Horse Guards in 1854. In 1866 he was promoted Lieut-Colonel, in 1871 Colonel, in 1882 Major-General and in 1887 Lieut.-General. General Williams accompanied H. R. H. the Prince of Wales (his present Majesty) during his Indian tour, from 1875 to 1876 as equerry, and from 1880 to 1885 sat as M.P. for Warlow.

THE GOVERNOR ON TOUR.

FETED AT KOLHAPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, OCTOBER 3.

The Maharajah of Kolhapur accompanied by his feudatories and principal officials paid a formal call on H. E. the Governor. His Excellency returned the call of the Maharajah at the new palace. It was a brilliant function and picturesque with the retinue outside the palace, and the Kolhapur Infantry and Cavalry, all the State retainers in picturesque costume and carrying old fashioned weapons with State elephants drawn up in line. During the day the Governor visited the Technical School, Rajaram College and High School giving away prizes at the latter, the Ahilybai Girls School, the State paddock, the cattle farm and the Veterinary Dispensary, driving to the last two in a motor-car with the Maharajah. This evening the Kolhapur Maharajah entertains the Governor at a banquet in the new palace. A reception follows.

His Excellency leaves Kolhapur for Gokak at 11 p. m.

POONA HORSE SHOW.

THE JUMPING COMPETITION.

POONA, OCT. 3.

The wall jumping competition in connection with the Poona Horse Show, which was left to be decided, came off this morning in fine weather, before a large attendance. There were originally 33 entries, but only eight turned out to compete. The best jumpers were Mrs. Younghusband's Lady Grisoline and General Richardson's Leap Year which took the wall grandly. Mrs. Young's "Topthorn" took the jump broadly. Mr. Sassoon's "Aubura" refused ; Captain Holbrook's Rover made a good jump and Colonel Bull's Welshman jumped over splendidly the first time. In the second round Lady Grisoline with Captain Casson up flew high over the wall not disturbing a stone. Welshman did the same, but the others removed a few stones. Leap Year and Welshman tied for the second place and in finally taking off, Leap Year's jump was far and away the best. The following were the winners: Mrs. Younghusband's Lady Grisoline first; Major-General Richardson's Leap Year second; Colonel Bull's Welshman third ; and Captain Holbrook's Rover, fourth.

THE HARBOUR FERRY SERVICE.

A Press note issued by the Government of Bombay, states :—In consequence of complaints having been made against the working of the Bombay Harbour Ferry Service Government there were instituted inquiries whether the inadequacy of the arrangements made by the harbour ferry contractors was such as to justify a cancellation of their contract. It appeared that as long as the one steamer Fairy Queen employed by the contractors was available for service, there was not much fault to be found with the manner in which the ferry was worked, but that when she was laid up the contractors failed to make adequate provision for the conveyance of passengers and that to this extent the complaints were well founded. The contractors were bound under their agreement to maintain and provide a sufficient number of steamers to prevent any default, delay or break in the service. Notice was accordingly given to them, pointing out the defaults which had already taken place and they were asked to provide a second steamer to be duly approved by Government in accordance with the terms of the agreement. They were also warned that if they failed to comply with the demand, it would be notified that on a certain date the contract shall cease and determine. As the result of this action the contractors have now offered for the approval of Government a second steamship the Omaravati, to be used on the ferry service in addition to the Fairy Queen. The Port Officer, Bombay, has certified the new steamer to be tight, staunch, strong and well manned, but he has recommended certain alterations and suggested additional equipment in accordance with the Board of Trade Rules. Subject to the fulfilment of these requirements, orders have been issued for the acceptance of the s. s. Omaravati for carrying out the work of the harbour ferry contract in addition to the s.s. Fairy Queen.

RACING AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 3.

A Poona big meeting was brought to a successful conclusion this afternoon. The attendance was not so large as on previous days. Racing was good, and there was a good surprising one in the big horse race which Tubal Cain won easily. Oriental won the Ghorpuri Stakes. The Poona Grand Annual was won by Daroji, who is now the best jumper in India beating Pope and Peppercorn. An objection was lodged against him for bumping with Pope but was overuled. The Ganeskind Chase was won by the old game pony jumper Patrician. The All Pony Plate was fairly backed by the public, and was won easily by Russley Rose. The following are the details :—

The Ghorpuri Plate—Rs 1,500, out of which second receives Rs 300, and the third Rs 200 A Handicap for Arab Ponies 13-3 and under. Distance—6 furlongs.

Aga S Shah's b a h Oriental 9st 4lbs .....Kamad 1
Mr Jackson's b a h Hermit 8st 10'bs .....Hoyt 2
Mr A W P's g a h Random 6st 9lbs .....Morrison 3
Mr H R S's g a h Rose 10st 6lbs..... 0
Messrs M Gooldass and A Nanjee's g a h Grey Fox 9st 7lbs 0
Mr Yusuff Yanasee's b a h Yerbo 8st 7lbs 0
Mr Mahomed Hajee Ebrahim's br a h Mosumma 7st 8lbs 0
Mr Artin A Essayie's b a h Malabar 6st 13lbs..... 0
Mr Frost..n's g a h Tawakel 6st 6lbs..... 0
Messrs A A Amer and A M Saif's ch a h Gold 6st 3lbs... 0
Aga S Shah's g a h Swazi 6st 0lb 0

Betting threes on Hermit, fours Grey-Fox, Mosumma and Malabar, 6s. Yerbo and 8s. the rest.

Random showed the way with Malabar next and Hermit third. At the five furlongs Malabar headed Shiraz and maintained its place up to the home turn when Oriental came and won easily by two lengths, a head between second and third. Time 1 min, 25 2-5 secs.

The Poona Grand Annual—Rs 2,000, out of which second receives Rs 400, and the 3rd Rs 200. A Handicap Steeplechase for Horses. Distance—About 2 miles 1 furlong.

Major G Moore's ch aus g Daroji 10st 11lbs ...Mumford 1
Major F C Logan Home's bl aus g Pope 12st 4lbs...Hoyt 2
H H Sultan of Johore's b aus g Peppercorn 9st 13lbs ..... Koops 3
Mr Peal's b aus g Planet 9st 6lbs 0
Mr H B Pike's roan aus g Rapid Rhone 9st 0lb 0
Mr H B Pike's bl aus g Musketeer 9st 0lb..... 0

Betting 2 to 1 on Pope, fours Peppercorn, fives Daroji and 12s. the rest.

Pope led followed by Peppercorn and Daroji over the first two jumps. At the third jump Peppercorn lead to a mile when Pope again showed out as far as the Wanowrie jumps when Daroji showed out and ran level with Pope. At the last jump both jumped well and a tight race ensued, one falling on another. Daroji managed to secure the verdict by a head ; three lengths between second and third. Time 4 mins. 20 secs.

The Ganeshkhind Chase—Rs 1,500, out of which second receives Rs 300, and the third Rs 200. A Handicap Steeplechase for Ponies 14·2 and under. Distances—About 1 mile 7 furlongs, over a Pony Steeple chase Course.

Mr Vincent Clifford's b aus g Patrician 11st 11lbs..Hoyt 1
Mr C Beck's b aus g Rifleman 11 8st 1lbs.....Ward 2
Major Logan Home's ch aus m Mary Jane 8st 6lbs ..... Johnson 3
Nawab Jaffer Ali Khan's ch ob g Mirage 9st 7lbs 0

Betting 1 to 2 on Patrician, twos Rifleman, fives Mary Jane.

Patrician increased his speed and maintained it till the last and won easily by four lengths hard held, same distance between second and third. Time 4 min. 7 secs.

The All Pony Plate—Rs 2,000, out of which second receives Rs 400 ; and third Rs 200. A Handicap for Ponies 14-2 and under. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Kelso's b aus m Russley Rose 8st 7lbs .....Ames 1
Lt Col G Desaraj Urs b aus g Minimus 7st 0lbs ..... Mesom 2
Mr E C Ranshaw's br aus m Signorina 8st 10lbs ..... Panton 3
Mr J D Scott's bl or br aus m Lady Avon 11st 3lbs.... 0
Mr H R S's b aus g Comeback 8st 11lbs..... 0
Mr Artin A Essayie's br aus g Koko 8st 2lbs 0
Mr Galstaun's b aus h Matalgia 8st 11b 0
Mr Galstaun's bl aus m Gun Metal 7st 13lbs 0
Mr F B Ayesha's g aus g Bostan 7st 7lbs..... 0
Mr J J Pawson's ch e g Idleness 7st 3lbs..... 0
Mr A W P's b aus m Mia 6st 11lbs 0
Messrs M Gooldass and A Nanjee's br aus m Picture 6st 9lbs..... 0
Mr E C Ramshaw's b aus m Wakeful 6st 0lbs 0

Betting twos on Signorina, fours Bestman, 6s. Russley Rose, 7s. Come Back, 19s. Matalgia and Gunmetal, 12s Minimus and long odds the rest.

Russely Rose got away with Bestman next and Signorina third and kept the lead and won by half a length. A neck between second and third. Time 2 min 5 secs.

The Poona Handicap—Rs 2,000, out of which second receives Rs 400, and the third Rs 200. A Handicap for Horses. Distance—5 furlongs.

Messrs M Gooldas and A Nanjee's br aus g Tubal Cain 8st 12lbs .....Foster 1
Mr Galstaun's bl aus g Dulcimer 8st 10lbs.Robinson } Dead
Mr J D Scott's b aus g Forest 9st 12lbs ..... ames } Heat
Mr B P Roy Chowdhuri's b aus g Fotheringay 7st 0lbs 0
Mr Kelso's ch e g Auld Gaute 9st 8lbs 0
Mr Kelso's b aus g Harpist 8st 13lbs 0
Mr Moran's b aus g Kingston 8st 9lbs 0
Mr Finch's b e m Court Belle 9st 8lbs..... 0
Messrs Moran and McNab's b aus m Epitome 8st 2lbs. 0
Mr Galstaun's b aus g Springlock 8st 11bs 0
Mr Metha's br aus m Blue Blood 7st 11lbs..... 0
Mr T R Badger's br e g Thomond 7st 10lbs 0
Hon'ble Mr A A Apcar's b aus g Malto 7st 9lbs..... 0
H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's br aus m Carrwick 7st 6lbs 0
Mr J D Scott's b e m Honest Lady 6st 11lbs 0
Mr R R S's ch aus g Wedlock 6st 9lbs 0
Mr Curmer's b aus g Russia 6st 0lbs 0

Betting twos on Malto, threes Dulcimer, fours Forest, sixes Harpist 7s Fortheringay, 10s. Tubal Cain. and 15s the rest.

Thomond and Malto made a good running with Fortheringay next and Harpist lying last. At the turn Forest came in and made a grand race, Tubal Cain still leading. Won by a head, Dead heat for the second and third place. Fotheringay came fourth. Time 1 min. 3 secs.

The Kirkee Plate—Rs 1,500 out of which second receives Rs 300, and the third Rs 200. A Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Jackson's b a h Hermit 8st 4lbs .....Hoyt 1
Mr Ja B Pike's b a h Bandit 11 8st 0lbs.....Kamad 2
Messrs M Gooldass and A Nanjee's b a h Bay Middleton 9st 13lbs .....Foster 3
Mr H Maydwell's g a h Titus 11 8st 6lb 0
Mr H R S's b a h Rose 10s 0.8 0
Mr H R S's ch a h Mint 9.t 1bs 0
Colonel Kavanagh's g a h Money Spinner 8st 10lbs... 0
Aga S Shah's g a h Achilles 8st 6lbs..... 0
Messrs M Gooldass and A Nanjee's g a h Farewell 7st 7lbs 0
Mr Percy Fisher's ch a h Governor 7st 2lbs 0
Mr F M Garda's br a h Kour Saheb 6st 13lbs 0
Mr A W P's b a h Pearl 6 st 4lbs 0
Mr Nassar Abdulla's g a h Clever Boy 6st 0lbs..... 0

Betting twos on Achilles, fours Hermit and Bay Middleton, fives Koursaheb, sixes Bandit and long odds the rest.

Bandit lead the field from the start up to the bend, the rest coming in a bunch. Bay Middleton showed out at the home turn on the outside with Mony-Spinner just behind Governor who managed to get into the front line also. Coming straight the Hermit shot out and won by a length. Half a length between second and third. Time—1min, 8 1/3secs.

THE CORONATION CIRCUS.

THE Circus opened last night with a lengthy and remarkable programme. The star "turns" are the cycling exhibition by Blanche and Diacoff who give probably the most sensational performance that has yet been given in Bombay. Their track is a small cup shaped circumference and the turn has to be seen to be adequately appreciated. The other exceptional performance is that by Mokana who frees himself with ease from bonds of the most approved convict pattern. These two turns are alone worth seeing, but the rest of the programme is of a high standard. The Sisters Burgess give a Coon song and Cake Walk. Equestrian acts are given by Mdlle Yielding and Mr. A. Johnstone. Trapeze exhibitions are given by Mdlle Ida Elevo, and the Flying Meteors and a musical act is given by the Ashbys. There was a crowded house last night and every item was loudly applauded, the star turns creating a great sensation. Mokana has accepted a challenge for Friday night to open a pair of gyves of peculiar construction that are said not to have been opened for two hundred years.

GOLF NOTES.

THE recent Tournament at Nasik set one marvelling at the profound ignorance of golf players concerning the Rules of the Game. This ignorance is the more to be regretted because it militates against the few who have taken the trouble to learn the Rules ; for there can be little doubt that many a prize has been won by a score which would not have been returned had the maker of it, or his partner known the Rules of Golf. Of course there are knotty points in Golf, as in every other game, which Colonel Bogey himself might be unable to settle off hand, but in a big Tournament it is sad to see men playing at the flag when within a few yards of the putting green in the hope of hitting it, or picking out of a bunker, while under the impression that they only lose 1 stroke, or teeing up a second ball when they have driven the first out of bounds, or, when losing a ball in a hedge, going back to the place they played it from originally and count the lost distance only. But while lamenting the widespread ignorance of players concerning the Rules of Golf, it must be said that these Rules are unnecessarily lengthy and, in many cases, both silly and unfair. Indeed some of them seem to have been framed in absolute forgetfulness of the fact that golfers do not go out to play a friendly game with the idea of winning it by taking an unfair advantage of an opponent. If one wished to win a match by wilfully improving the conditions that the luck of the game brings, it is the easiest thing in the world to do it. No Penal Code in the world will prevent a thief from being a thief if no body is looking, and no Rules of Golf will prevent a man teeing his ball in a bunker if he wants to do so and his opponent is the other side of that bunker and his caddie is a native. Again, some of us want to win a hole on account of an accidental rub of the green. If, for instance, my opponent touches his ball in addressing it and makes it move half an inch, it is ridiculous to make him lose a stroke. So also, if by accident his ball touches his caddie, it is absurd to penalise the player. And, if when on the green, in showing his partner the line to the hole he touch the ground, the Rules provide that his opponents may claim the hole. Could anything be more silly? The fact that his opponents, if they have half a crown on the match, will apologise for claiming it, proves that the Rule is opposed to the sporting spirit of the game. It is to be hoped that the time is near when the Rules of Golf will be framed in a more reasonable sporting spirit.

The Nasik Committee are to be congratulated on a most successful week in spite of the difficulties that the long continued drought caused them. Of course the greens were bad, expecially two of the new ones, but what can be done if you lay a new green and can't get any water for it? Next year, given a good monsoon, the good work that has been done on the Nasik greens will assuredly give good results, though the absence of Mr. Edie, the Club's Hon. Secretary, who is off to England on long leave, will be very keenly felt.

I trust the Nasik Committee will, next year, take in hand the improvement of some of the ground through the course. The lies this year were worse than usual, and it is particularly aggravating to players to make a fine drive and then find themselves with a bunker to carry 100 yards ahead, and a ball that requires a niblick to move it. This parlous state of affairs can be so easily bettered by the employment of a few coolies aided by a heavy roller. If the ground where a good drive should land is picked up and then well rolled, these bad lies will be done away with and the heavy scoring at Nasik will no longer be so startling a feature of the tournament.

In my former notes I have remarked on the unsuitability of the new rubber-cored ball to links in India. To me it is a marvel how men can go on playing with them on the fiery ground that, nine times out of ten, we get on links in India. Though not nearly so enjoyable to play with in the long game, there is no doubt to my mind that the gutty ball makes good golf more possible over a course like Nasik than the new rubber-cored ball does. The way bad players get round a fiery links with the new ball is amazing, and the poor score good players make in spite of the extra length they can drive this ball, seems to prove that skilful play, which should tell mainly in the short game, is killed by the antics of the new ball on the hard rough ground. In support of my contention I may note that the scores at Nasik before the days of the new ball were on the whole as good if not better than they are now.

In Bombay conditions are different, and, given a golf course, it would be enjoyable to play with Kempshall or Haskell ball. But golf in Bombay is becoming a farce, and indeed has already become a nuisance, if not a danger. The farce of playing golf in Bombay is illustrated by the fact that in the recent tournament players came out to find a green obliterated by a circus! This hazard is, I believe, unprovided for in the ample Rules of Golf! A golfer up a tree is no new thing but a golfer in a circus! "If a hippopotamus eats your ball," I was asked the other day, "do you treat it as a lost ball or a rub of the green"? Think too of men seriously playing golf with canvas screens for bunkers!

As regards the nuisance of golf on the maidan, no illustrations are necessary, and as regards dangers, it is obvious that the thousands of people crossing the maidan every morning do run a great risk of being seriously injured by golf players. No one is a keener golfer that I am but I honestly think that the time has come to stop golf on the Bombay maidan, both for the reasons above adduced and for the additional reason that golf is too good a game to be played under such shocking conditions.

Your readers may like to know that the new patent American puttee was tried by several players at Nasik this year and found wanting. In conclusion I would like to remind golfers that there is now quite a good nine hole course at Pali Hill, Bandora, on which there are no canvas screens, nor at present, swarms of pedestrians perambulating.

THE ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

THE last event of "The Bombay Week" took place on Friday and Saturday, it was a handicap match for Foursomes against "Bogey". Messrs. Aitken and Muir played an excellent game on Friday, coming in 3 up and Messrs. G. H. and A. L. S. Roberts, with a handicap of 2, did the same. Both couples fell off considerably on Saturday, but the big advantage they had gained the day before enabled them to finish 1st and 2nd.

The play during the week has, on the whole, been poor. Mr. Aitkin played steadily throughout, but all the other scratch men were more or less off their game. Mr. A. L. S. Roberts was the most conspicuous amongst the handicap men and we expect to hear more of him during the coming season.

The thanks of all Golfers are due to the Military Authorities who, in this as in past years, have done all they can to give the players a clear course. The following are the scores in the last match :—

	1st round	2nd round	Total.
C. H. and A. L. S. Roberts	3 up	2 down	1 up
Aitken and Muir	3 up	3 down	all squ.
Coombs and Cresswell...	2 down	1 down	3 down
Gray and Miller	all square	4 down	4 down
Daldy and Millett	3 down	2 down	5 down
Geo : and K. McKenzie.	3 down	3 down	6 down
Johnstone and Gargill...	2 down	4 down	6 down
Scott and Fairnie	5 down	1 down	6 down
Meikle and Durnford ...	3 down	3 down	6 down
Humphrey and Austin..	1 down	5 down	6 down
Cameron and Fischer ...	3 down	3 down	6 down

The others were more than 6 down, or put in no cards.

AN AFRIDI BORDER RAID.

SIGNS OF UNREST.

WE made mention a few days ago of an Afridi raid across the Kohat border, stating at the same time that the loot secured was small. But though the raiders were unable to do much mischief their boldness in venturing into British territory has a significance that cannot be overlooked. After the expedition of 1897-98 the Afridis were on their good behaviour, though the punishment inflicted upon them was not as severe as could have been desired. Within the past year there have been signs of unrest among some of the clans and this has been solely due to one cause : the reception and treatment of their jirgahs at Kabul. The ex-malik Khwas Khan, to whom we have frequently had to refer has actively intrigued to bring about a disturbance of the relations between the Indian Government and the tribe, and as he is resident in Kabul he has influenced the policy of the Amir towards the Afridis. The late Khan Abdur Rahman would not have any dealings with them, but his son has taken quite a new departure. He welcomes each and every jirgah that visits his capital, and his special patronage of the tribe was shown by the raising of Afridi regiments. This summer Kabul has swarmed with Afridis from time to time, notably in August and September, and the gifts bestowed upon them on departure for Tirah were proof of the good treatment they received. The headmen and their followers have in due course returned to their villages, primed by Khwas Khan, whom they believe to be in high favour with the Amir. These secret instructions have doubtless been to create a strong Kabul faction in the tribe and eventually to embroil it with the British authorities.

The recent raid seems to have been the direct outcome of tribal intrigue that Khawas has started, for the Afridis have absolutely no grievances against Government at the present moment and nothing has been done on the Indian side of the frontier to alarm them. All the same, if native reports are to be credited, the signs of restlessness among them are becoming more and more apparent, though there is none of that fanatical preaching by Mullahs which preceded the outbreak of seven year ago. The trouble is political and not religious in character, but it is none the less serious in a measure. Now that it has begun, its extension may be very rapid, and the raid of last month may be only the prelude of others on a larger scale. The Kohat district lies open at many points to incursions of this kind, and it is impossible to protect all the outlying villages. There is one means of checking the mischief before it enters the really dangerous stage. The Amir, by his open encouragement of the visits of Afridi jirgahs and the sympathetic attention which he pays to their representations, has placed himself in a false position. The tribe is outside the sphere of Afghan influence under the Durand Treaty, and its political control rests entirely with the Indian Government. His Highness must be quite aware of this and hence he should follow the line laid down by his father in all matters relating to the Afridis. The Government can indicate to His Highness the mischievous effects that have already resulted from his mistaken policy, and the further complications that may arise if it is continued. The continued presence of Khwas in Kabul should not be tolerated, though the right of asylum elsewhere—in Afghan Turkistan, for instance—could not be questioned. His open hostility to the Government with which the Amir is in friendly alliance is notorious, and the consideration with which he is treated by the Amir is leading many of the Afridis to false conclusions. They are inclining to the view that they can break away altogether from the mild control exercised over them from the British side of the border and that in any such effort they will be sure of the countenance and support of the Amir. A dangerous idea of this kind should not be allowed to grow up among them and the most effective way of securing its summary extinction is by the action that we have indicated. It is in Kabul that political pressure must be applied while at the same time a close watch is kept from the Khyber and Kohat upon the tribal country itself.—*Pioneer.*

THE SCHOOL FINAL EXAMINATION.

THE Educational Department of Bombay has received a petition from Hari Krishna Maratha and others of Bombay, stating that they are the guardians or parents of candidates for the ensuing School Final Examination, and that they have no means of knowing which schools are recognized and which are not; and praying that the rule requiring attendance at a recognized school for a period of eight months immediately preceding the examination may be cancelled and the examination left open to all candidates as hitherto, but that if this be not possible, the rule may be relaxed at least for the ensuing examination and the period of attendance limited to 10 months for the examination to be held in 1905 ; praying also (paragraph 7) that in view of the short time at the disposal of candidates the additional compulsory subject prescribed in Rule VI, viz., History of India and General Geography, may be omitted at least for this year. Similar petition was received from R. K. Pimpalkhare and others of Poona.

Government have passed the following resolution on the petitions:—The petitioners should be referred to Government Notification No. 1579, dated the 26th August 1904, by which the rule as to attendance in a recognized school has been modified, and they should be informed that the request in paragraph 7 of the petition cannot be granted. They should also be informed that a list of recognized schools will be compiled and published and will be found in future years in the Administration Report of the Educational Department. Meanwhile in any case of doubt whether a particular school is recognized by the Department or not, the Divisional Inspector or the Director of Public Instruction can be addressed.

THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

CO-OPERATION OF THE MYSORE GOVERNMENT.

The Committee of the forthcoming Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, Bombay, recently applied to the Mysore Government for their co-operation and financial support in connection with the Exhibition and suggested to the Maharajah the institution of special Gold Medals for such exhibits as His Highness approved of. The Government of Mysore have issued the following Resolution on the subject;—

The Chairman of the Committee of the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, Bombay, 1904, should be informed that Government cordially approve of any measures which are likely to prove useful in encouraging the improvement of the industries of the country and will very gladly co-operate to the best of their power in the organisation of an Exhibition for the purpose. The precise form in which assistance can best be given by Government will be determined on the receipt of a report from the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, who will be desired to put himself at once into communication with the Committee and consider the matter in consultation with the members.

The Deputy Commissioners of Districts in Mysore have been requested to give wide publicity to the rules issued by the Exhibition Committee and to inform the people of their respective Districts that the Mysore Government will be glad if they will send exhibits in accordance with the rules of the Exhibition authorities and otherwise co-operate with the Exhibition generally.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

Applications in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 24th September :—Sebastian Ziani de Ferranti, engineer and electrician of 31, Lyndhurst road, Hampstead, London, for improvements in elastic fluid turbine engines. Heinrich Beck, engineer, of 7, Leipzigerstrasse Meiningen Germany, for improvements in electric arc lamps. Herman Charles Woltereck, consulting chemist, of 3 Edinburgh Mansions, Howick Place, Victoria street, London, for a process for the production of ammonia. Albert Walter Sullivan and William Renshaw, engineers, of (respectively) 4575 Lake Avenue and 4421 Ellis Avenue, Chicago Cook Country, Illinois for improvements in railway cars. Herbert Willfred Perry, executive engineer, in the employ of the South Indian Railway Company, and residing at Trichinopoly in the Madras Presidency. A sleeperless rail. Koikhusroo M. Satin, merchant and wire artist, of 34 Dhurrumtollah street, Calcutta, for Satin's automatic connectionless warning signals for public crossing of electric tramways and like locomotives.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The War and Trade.

COTTON TRADE TOPICS.

GERMAN AND AMERICAN INDUSTRIES.

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

SOME dissatisfaction appears to exist in industrial and commercial circles in France respecting the small number of orders received from the Russian Government. Loans to the extent of 10 milliard francs have been raised in France, and although a large part of this money has been spent on railways, war material and other things which France could supply quite as well as Germany, yet the Russian Government has given more orders in the latter country than with the manufacturers of her "Friend and Ally." At a recent meeting, the Council General of the Nord considered a letter written on behalf of the manufacturers of the department, asking that [illegible] should be requested to consider whether [illegible] are raised in France by other States, [illegible] not be an understanding that if the money is to be spent on material that French manufacturers can supply, orders for it should be placed with French firms. "It is our duty to practice the theory of "donnant donnant," concluded the letter, "and since we deprive ourselves of capital which might be utilised in France, it is but just, in exchange, to ask for orders for rails, wagons, guns and ships, in order to keep our factories going. "Les affaires sont les affaires."

As indicating the economic conditions of the country, no better evidence could be found, perhaps, than the railway returns published annually by the Board of Trade. It will come as a surprise to those who do not closely follow the market for railway stocks that the capital of British railways has increased during the past year by over 28 millions sterling. The traffic receipts for the year 1903, when compared with those for 1902, show an increase both from passengers and from goods, but as compared with the increase of receipts in 1902 over those of the previous year the past year shows a slightly reduced rate of increase from passenger traffic, and a considerably reduced rate of increase from goods traffic. The total receipts from passenger and goods traffic combined, however, have increased as compared with the year 1902 by one million sterling, or, approximately, by one per cent., and such traffic receipts now amount to over 103 millions sterling. One further point claims special notice, and that is the increase in working expenses, which in 1894 amounted to 47·21 millions sterling, and in 1903 to 68·56 millions sterling, or an increase in ten years of 6 per cent., the proportion being 56 per cent. in 1894, and 62 per cent. in 1903.

An important decision was arrived at on Saturday last by the delegates of the workers embraced within the area of the Midland iron trade, a decision affecting some 18,000 to 20,000 men. The questions for consideration were the continuation of the Midland sliding scale, or its termination by giving the necessary three months notice to the employers. The vote was overwhelmingly in favour of terminating it. This sliding scale has been a rough and ready method of arriving at the amount of the wages to be paid to the workers, which sometimes worked out in their favour and sometimes against them, and consequently, has given little satisfaction to either side. The operatives contend that such a method is not adapted to the wide diversity of manufacturing and trading conditions which the industry presents. It is urged, moreover, that developments in the trade have tended to curtail the production of highclass iron in the Midland area, thus depreciating wages. Certainly, the rule-of-thumb methods on which the scale of wages is based leaves much to be desired, but it should not be difficult for representatives of both employers and workmen to find a more scientific basis on which to regulate wages. The general secretary of the Iron and Steel Workers' Association has expressed his confidence in the common sense of both sides arriving at a modus vivendi, and if that spirit prevails there ought to be no interruption to work when the existing sliding scale comes to an end, for by that time a new scale should automatically take its place that will be fairly acceptable to every employer and every worker in the area affected.

In a survey of the world's potential cotton belts the "Frankfurter Zeitung" alludes very favourably to the prospects of the German colonies. In Togoland a large area has been planted. In 1902 this colony yielded 100 bales equal in quality to American cotton. This year's crop is estimated to be 400 bales of 500lb. each, whilst that for next year is expected to be five times this quantity. It is pointed out, however, that the figures in the official report, which show a profit of M. 140 (£7) per bale, are too favourable, as sufficient allowance has not been made for working expenses and interest on capital. Moreover, the price of 67pf. (7.88d.) is rather above than below the average obtained. Success depends largely on the building of a railway between Lome and Palime. In German East Africa, owing to cotton-growing developments, a railway scheme has already been projected. The cotton grown in this colony from Egyptian seed has been pronounced fully equal to the product of the Nile Valley. Indeed, so good are the prospects that the German Colonial Committee is guaranteeing the planters a minimum price of from 3d. to 5d. per lb. of ginned cotton. In Togoland the native planters receive 3d. for 3lb. of unginned cotton. The prospects of German South-West Africa are less favourable. Here it is largely a question of damming the rivers Swakop and Kuisene. As to the feasibility of such a step the report of an engineer is shortly expected.

The Alexandria General Produce Association has published the following "resume" of answers received in August in reference to the Egyptian cotton crop : —As was the case during July, irrigation was easy during the month, and the temperature warm and favourable. The caterpillars have disappeared almost completely. Under these conditions the plants, in spite of several slight foss, have thriven well, and have partially recovered from the damage done by caterpillars during July. Several of our correspondents report that the crop is early in some districts, but under normal conditions picking will probably only be general in the greater part of the Delta towards September 15. Generally speaking these advices are better than those received in July, and permit us to hope for a satisfactory crop equal at least to last year, but as is always the case much still depends on the climatic conditions during September and October. In upper Egypt the crop is good, and picking has started a few days ago.

The good harvest prospects in the United States have considerably brightened the outlook for the American railways. Mr. Henry Clews, in his weekly financial letter dated New York, September 3, observes that the current gross earnings show smaller losses than in the first half of the year and during the next three months traffic returns are likely to more nearly approach the record-breaking figures of 1903. Quite a number of the larger railroads report important gains in net earnings owing to the economies which have been put into force. Many of the heavy expenditures of the last four or five years were for the distinct purpose of reducing the expense ratio, and net earnings should now show the benefits of this policy, as well as from the stoppage of the special outlays which such improvements necessitated. American railroads, says Mr. Clews

seven months of 1904 are before us, and the average monthly output is 828,554 tons, but the seventh month shows a production of 836,785. The average as yet is scarcely up to that of last year, but a very slight increase will do away with the discrepancy. The fact that while the United States ironmasters have found it necessary to reduce their output enormously Germany effects practically no reduction at all is worth some consideration. The remarkable steadiness of the growth in the German iron and steel industries is a feature of great importance; it cannot be attributed to Protection, because the United States industry, equally protected, has always displayed a remarkable lack of steadiness, and has been subjected to more violent fluctuations than the iron trade of any other country. We must therefore look elsewhere for the cause of this feature in German trade. There is one thing on which we may congratulate ourselves, and that is that the large output in Germany has not yet affected her need of British pig iron, which is going to her this year in very respectable quantities. The figures for the eight months, reckoning the shipments to Holland as for the most part a German business in transit, amount to 167,744 tons, as against 123,700 tons last year.

Some few years ago there was a proposal amongst American coalowners to organise American competition in the European markets, but the industrial boom now coming to an end caused the consideration of these measures to be postponed. The idea has now been revived and there is talk of establishing a depot for American coal at some important European port. Havre has been mentioned as the probable seat of operations, but possibly a Mediterranean port will be preferred. The rapid increase in the output of coal in the United States makes it nearly certain that some scheme for increasing the export trade must eventually be developed, but what form it will take is still doubtful. The cost of winning coal in America is lower than in European countries, but scarcely sufficiently so to counterbalance the difference in the cost of transport to European centres, and hence it would seem more feasible for America to attack the trade with the East in which she is on more equal terms as regards freights than to compete with British coal in Europe. The idea of the depot is no doubt to take advantage of periods when freights are abnormally low to set up a large stock on this side, but it is probable that the expenses of stocking and the necessary deterioration through double handling would be an effectual drawback to any gain in cheap shipping charges.

The expectation that the imports of linseed, which have been extraordinarily large hitherto, would show signs of decrease in August have not been realised. On the contrary, the August arrival have amounted to 360,000 quarters, against an average for the eight months of 260,000, against about 220,000 quarters for August, 1903. The enormous Argentine supply does not seem yet to be exhausted, and amounts now to a total nearly equal to supplies from all sources last year. It seems improbable that the market can continue to absorb these large quantities of seed. A remarkably good export trade in linseed oil has assisted consumption recently, but the August figures are below those of previous months and may indicate that this is to be withdrawn. The estimate of the Argentine crop published in May last was over 4,000,000 quarters, and of this we have already received in this country 1,266,087 quarters. What quantity may have gone to the United States we can only guess, but although the demand for linseed in that part of the world has been abnormally large this year we cannot suppose that the Americans have taken more than we have. It would seem probable, therefore, that there is still more to follow.

In cottonseed a similar augmentation of the usual August supplies has taken place, although not to the same extent. The Egyptian total is now 205,000 tons, or about 16,000 tons more than it was last year, whereas the excess at the end of July was only about 7,000 tons. Although the figures are yet very considerably below those of 1902 they may yet approach them should the shipments continue upon the same scale during the remainder of the year. The prices obtainable both for linseed and cottonseed oil have been remarkably steady, and have varied very little during the past month, but it is a question whether the markets can stand much longer this persistent increase in the receipts of the raw material. With regard to rapeseed, the position is again much the same, the August shipments having increased the supply to an unusual degree. The market here, however, is not so much influenced because the supply from India is small as compared with previous years, and the increase is chiefly in Russian seed.

Amongst other aspects in which the system of trusts is criticised from time to time in America that of its promises and performances in regard of the more efficient organisation of business is receiving particular attention in the case of the United States Steel Corporation. One of the claims put forward by its promoters was that it would concentrate the information held by the constituent companies and firms, and would thus do away with the excessive competition between them resulting from their mutual ignorance of the position and movements of each other in the markets. Numerous instances are cited, however, in which this supposed advantage has proved entirely illusory. Individual establishments in the combination bid against each other without knowing it, and buyers have thus been able to play off one against another thereby securing important concessions in prices. Again, one of the departments recently made energetic inquiries throughout the country on a subject suggested by a newspaper which had already learnt all about it from another branch of the Trust. Other examples of like tenour are mentioned. Moreover "breaks" in prearranged combination prices lately occurring are quoted as proof of the failure of the Trust to secure immunity from reckless competition. It is admitted, indeed, that some of the professed advantages of the system were realised during the first year of the Trust's existence, and that its officers worked heartily and in accord in carrying out its distinctive policy. Since then, however, their services have been much slacker, especially since salaries and wages were reduced at the beginning of the present year. Many of them would now gladly accept positions in private concerns at the same rates of remuneration if these could be obtained.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE 27th and 28th Silver Spoon Competitions of the Club took place at Ghat Cooper on Saturday. The next shoot will be at 700 and 800 yards on Saturday next. The following are the results of last Saturday's shooting :—

	Score 500 Yds.
Sergt-Instr W Quinton, G I P Ry Volrs ..	35a
Sergt-Instr S Briffitt, Bo Vol Rifles	32b
Cr-Sgt P R Soundy, Bo Vol Rifles	31c
Sergt F E Otto, G I P Rly Volrs	29d
Sgt-Maj J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	28e
Sgt-Maj R W Chapman, G I P R Volrs.....	28d
Sergt E T Dracott, G I P R Vols	26
Lce Corpl O H Llewhite, G I P Ry Volrs ..	26
Mr A Deadeye, Bombay Rifle Club.....	26
Corpl A W Scott, Bombay Vol Arty.....	23
Cr-Sgt W Fry, G I P R Volrs	23
Corpl A G Powell, G I P R Vols.....	22
Gunner J Woodall, Bombay Vol Arty	21

a Handicapped 7 Points Winner of 1st Spoon and Bombay Rifle Club Silver Medal for highest possible score.
b Handicapped 6 Points Winner of 2nd Spoon.
c Handicapped 7 Points.
d Handicapped 8 Points.
e Handicapped 9 Points.

	Score 600 Yds.
Sgt-Maj J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles.....	34a
Mr A Deadeye, Bo Rifle Club.....	29b
Sgt-Maj R W Chapman, G I P R Volrs	28c
Lce Corpl O H Llewhite, G I P Ry Volrs ..	28d
Corpl A W Scott Bombay Vol Arty	26d
Sergt F E Otto, G I P R. Volrs.....	25c
Sergt E T Dracott, G I P R Vols	25c
Sergt-Instr S Briffitt, Bo Vol Rifles	22
Sergt-Instr W Quinton, G I P Ry Volrs ..	21
Cr-Sgt P R Soundy, Bo Vol Rifles	17
Cr-Sgt W Fry, G I P R Volrs	15
Corpl A G Powell, G I P R Volrs	14
Gunner J Woodall, Bombay Vol Arty	13

a Handicapped 9 Points Winner of 1st Spoon.
b Handicapped 7 Points Winner of 2nd Spoon.
c Handicapped 8 Points.
d Handicapped 6 Points.

Unless your bowels move regularly once a day you will suffer from such symptoms as these :—sick headache, liver trouble, sour stomach, cold hands and feet, coated tongue, wind in the stomach, yellow eyes and sallow complexion, dizziness, bad breath, chilly shivery feelings. Doan's Dinner Pills cure these complaints, because they drive from the bowels all the waste and decayed matter, together with the poisonous gases formed by it, and leave the system sweet and clean, bringing almost immediate relief. A single pill taken after too heavy a meal removes all ill-effects. Doan's Dinner Pills are sold by all Chemists and medicine-vendors.

CRICKET.

POONA ANGLO-PORTUGUESE C.C. vs. R. I. L. I.

This match was played on the Islam Gymkhana ground on Sunday. Going in at 10-30 the Visitors put up 145 of which J. Pais was responsible for 55 The Home team, with but two hours left to play compiled 130 for the loss of 8 wickets. Towards the finish the match assumed a very interesting aspect as both the Not Outs, who were pretty well set made strong efforts to pull up the total. The following are the scores :—

A. P. C. C.

D Rodrigues, l b w D'Souza	2
L Nazareth, c D'Silva, b Fernandes	0
A Pais, b Fernandes	4
J Pais, b M D'Mello	55
M D'Souza c Fernandes, b D'Souza	8
G Fernandes, b M D'Mello	14
S D'Costa, c Fonseca b M D'Mello	16
A Soares b M D'Mello	28
N Macedo, b D'Souza.....	0
A Lobo, b M D'Mello.....	8
N Lobo, Not out	1
Extras.....	9
Total.....	145

R. I. L. I.

J C Ferrow, b J Pais	1
M Saldanha, c D'Costa b J Pais.....	9
W D'Souza, b J Pais.....	0
F D'Mello, Run out	42
M D'Mello, Run out	13
R B D'Costa, b J Pais	0
C Fernandes b b w Pais	0
S D'Silva Not out.....	41
P E Fonseca b J Pais	12
J B Lobo Not out.....	4
J P Braganza, Did not bat	0
Extras.....	4
Total for 8 wickets....	130

JOHN BRIGHT C. C. vs. YOUNG ZOROASTRIAN C. C.

A match was played on Sunday on the Esplanade ground between these clubs and resulted in victory for the first named by 63 runs. The John Bright Club going in first to bat scored 134 runs to which Messrs. Elchidana, Pagdiwalla, Cardmaster, Kamdin, Kapadia and Kanga contributed 26, 18, 16, 15, 13, and 11 runs respectively. Mr. H. Divecha for the Young Zoroastrians secured four wickets for 46 runs and S. Chothia four for 41 runs. The Young Zoroastrians scored 71 runs. S. Chothia was the only batsman who played with any confidence the destructive bowling of Messrs. P. Kapadia and M. Kamdin who secured five wickets for 38 runs and four for 18 runs respectively.

THE BENCH OF HONORARY PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES.

YESTERDAY the Benches of Honorary Presidency Magistrates in Mazagon, Girgaum and Dadar disposed of a number of cases, of which Girgaum had 109, Mazagon 58 and Dadar 20. Mr. S. A. Nathan presided in the Girgaum Court, his other colleagues being Mr. Nagandas Narotamdas Nanavati, Mr. Mahomedbhai Nansi Khersi, and Mr. Rangnath Sadashiv Jayakar. Mr. A. K. Leslie was Chairman of the Dadar Bench; his associates were Mr. Narayen Wishwanath Mandlik, Mr. Shawaksh Ratanji Bomanji, and Mr. Kawasji Dadabhoy Dubash. The number of cases in the Girgaum Court was unprecedentedly high, and it was extremely creditable to the Chairman that he was able to wind it up in only two hours time. In this, however, the assistance rendered to him by the Court's Judicial Clerk, Mr. Fahey, should not be forgotten. It was no joke to marshall and arrange the prisoners, as case after case was called in correct order: to see that no mistake occurred in the numerous details of procedure, of collecting the various fines, and of registering the offences and the accused in the record with the penalties imposed. All this was satisfactorily performed on the spot. One of the cases was a contested matter in which pleaders appeared on both sides, and it fairly took up half an hours' time of the Court. A Marwari named Ramchandra Devidas was charged with uttering foul abuse to a Parsee at Chowpati; and during a heated altercation, with striking a witness in the case with an umbrella. The legal gentleman for the defence pleaded guilty, but pressed for a mitigation on the score of his client having received grave provocation. This was denied by the pleader on the other side, and evidence was led, including all the formalities of examination-in-chief, cross-examination and re-examination at the conclusion of all which, a fine of five rupees was imposed on the offender. For want of a quorum the Bench had to begin half an hour late than the time officially prescribed, notwithstanding which it managed to rise at half-past ten after clearing off the whole work. Should this high rate of work be maintained in the Girgaum Court, it will not be surprising to find the Chief Presidency Magistrate making up his mind to re-adjust the work on a more equable basis. The Mazagon Court had to record two absentees, and had to await beginning business until the arrival of a third magistrate to constitute the quorum. During September, this Court altogether disposed of 814 cases, making in all 885 upto date.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, October 1st.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr J F Gruning of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal with effect from the date on which his present leave expires.

The services of Lieut J W McCoy I M S are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Hon the Chief Comr of Assam.

The services of Major R Bird M D, F R C S, I M S Bengal are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal with effect from the date on which he has secured charge of the duties of Professor of Surgery in the Medical College Calcutta.

The services of Lieut Col R E S Taylor Cantonment Magistrate placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab for employment as a cantonment magte with effect from the date of the expiry of his leave.

In accordance with the provisions of Article 567 (6-A) of the Civil Service Regulations the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to grant the Right Rev the Lord Bishop of Bombay extraordinary furlough for three months on urgent private affairs with effect from the 27th Augt.

The Rev G A Campbell a chaplain on probation is appointed to be a junior chaplain on the Bengal (Labor-ecclesiastical establishment with effect from the 10th Sept.

The services of the Rev W G Burroughs a chaplain on the Bengal Rangoon ecclesiastical establishment are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

Mr W M Kelly Extra Asst Supt 2nd grade Survey of India is appointed to be Extra Asst Supt 1st grade with effect from the 16th Sept.

Major F Raymond B R C V S Supt Civil Veterinary Dept Bengal is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for fifteen months with effect from the 14th Oct or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Capt A S Trydell M R C V S Supt Civil Veterinary Dept North Punjab is appointed Supdt Civil Veterinary Dept Bengal during the absence on leave of Major F Raymond

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr L J W Woman Assistant Accountant General Bombay is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from the 21st of September.

The privilege leave for two months granted to Mr R G Rose Assistant Commissioner Northern India Salt Revenue in the Notification in this Department No 4034 P dated the 23rd June 1904 is extended by one day.

Mr R Waterfield Assistant Comptroller India Treasuries is granted privilege leave for 28 days with effect from the 17th of September.

Mr C O Slacke having been appointed a Probationer in class VII of the Enrolled list of the Financial Department is attached to the office of the Comptroller Central Provinces with effect from the 21st of September.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 sub-section 3 of the Indian Tea Cess Act 1903 IX of 1903 the Governor General in Council is pleased on the recommendation of the Indian Tea Association to appoint Mr D A Campbell of Messrs Begg Dunlop and Company Calcutta to fill the vacancy on the Tea Cess Committee caused by the resignation of Mr H C Begg.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

Capt W A M Bruce Indian Army Military Accountant 4th class is appointed Dety Accountant Genl Military Dept and exercise Asst Sec to Govt to the Govt of India Military Dept vice Capt B Scott vacated dated 24th Septr.

Lieut W A M G Macvicchie Welwood Army Service Corps to be Supply and Transport Officer 5th class with effect from the 15th Sept.

The undermentioned warrant officers have been transferred to the pension establishment—Conductor W Whitley Public Works Dept and Conductor W Willows Ordnance Dept.

The following promotions are made subject to His Majesty's approval :—Lieuts to be Capts 28th Septr—W C T G G Plant 23rd Cavalry (Frontier Force) C S Stooks 20th Carnatic Infantry; C B Stokes 3rd Skinner's Horse; V B Musgratt 34th Lancers Gordon's Horse; E G Sexton 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers Skinner's Horse; E C Alexander D S O 55th Coke's Rifles Frontier Force and R G Drummond 4th Gurkha Rifles.

The undermentioned departmental officers with honorary rank are permitted to retire from the service subject to His Majesty's approval with effect from the dates specified :—Capt Henry Gould Deputy Commissary Miscellaneous Dept Madras dated 1st Sept Capt Thomas Augustus Samuel Conner Senior Asst Surg Indian Subordinate Medical Dept Madras date 18th Augt Lieut Joseph Benson Farrell Senior Asst Surg Indian Subordinate Medical Dept Bombay dated 27th Aug.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 28, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE DELHI-BOMBAY MOTOR TRIALS.

THE Paris correspondent of "Commercial Intelligence" writing in reference to the French Motor Industry and the fear of British competition, says :—

I may mention that M. Delcasse has just received from M. Vosson, Consul of France at Bombay, a report in which he announces that the Motor Union of Western India is organising an automobile competition. The course is to be from Delhi to Bombay. The aim of the Union is to discover the best type of vehicle suitable for the use of those Indian officials who have to go on tour during the cold season. Those, who know India are aware that the characteristics of Indian roads are ruts and dust. All the roads outside the large towns are called "kutcha" roads that is, roads made of soft earth, which in the hot season becomes a bed of fine dust, a foot sometimes in depth, while in the rainy season the dust becomes mud. And what ruts? No one who has ever experienced the unexpected jerks they give can ever imagine what they are. But to continue. M. Delcasse has forwarded the communication above referred to to the chief automobile manufacturers of France. These will, no doubt, no matter at what cost, send vehicles; but British manufacturers should surely have a "look in" in this competition. There are thousands of officials, European and native, who are compelled to spend from four to six months every year in the "districts." All are allowed good travelling allowances. A European official generally takes with him a couple of horses and a good riding camel. If a good and strong auto could be devised—one built for rough work one that will stand at least four months' rough usage an auto which would permit the Indian official to dispense with his horses and perhaps his riding camel—no one can estimate what so desirable a change might eventually lead to. The potentialities are immense. I repeat that British firms should have a chance, for, excellent as are the autos on this side of the Channel, I have as yet seen nothing which would suit the eccentricities of an Indian "kutcha" road, and it is to be hoped, even for the sake of British prestige, that the Delhi-Bombay competition will be "pulled off" by a British made auto.

THEFT OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PROMISSORY NOTES.

At the Central Criminal Court London, Henry Scutt, 40 clerk, was indicted for stealing four Government of India promissory notes value 6,600l., the property of Messrs. Williamson and Co., East India merchants, his masters. The prisoner pleaded guilty. Mr. Lawless, who appeared for the prosecution, said that the prisoner was in the employment of the prosecutors, Messrs. Williamson and Co., as securities clerk. He had been in the service of the firm for 23 years, and was thoroughly trusted. In October 1895, 600 him purchased for Mr. George Moore, one of their clients, four Government of India promissory notes as an investment. Government of India promissory notes passed as bearer securities. It had been discovered that in 1898 the prisoner appropriated the four notes, but continued to pay the interest to Mr. Moore. The prisoner had been speculating on the Stock Exchange and losing; and having placed his name on the back of the notes, he kept dealing with them in his Stock Exchange transactions, though he still continued to pay the interest on the notes to Mr. Moore. In July last, however, Mr. Moore did not receive the interest and he made inquiries. The prisoner, hearing of the inquiries, went out to luncheon and never returned. He was subsequently arrested in Pimlico upon the charge, and he said, "The whole of the money I have lost in Stock Exchange speculations." He offered to give the names of the brokers through whom he had sold the notes, and he made a full disclosure of what he had done, and said that he had also made away with another trust fund of 2,900 £. The only thing that could be said in the prisoner's favour was that he made that full disclosure. The prisoner, in mitigation of punishment, handed to the Recorder a written statement. The Recorder sentenced the prisoner to 18 months' imprisonment with hard labour.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 4.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BATCHELOR.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1358—Bicknel M and R—Gangji Narpat vs Haji Hafid Haji Jaffer—Crawford B and Co—Part heard, To Speak to the minutes of Order.

13-09—Wadia G and Co—Rahimtoola Somji and others vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy—Thkurdas and Co

Before The Hon'ble Mr Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

509-03—Tyabji D and Co—Moosabhai Mahomed Sajun and another vs Yacoob Mahomed Sajun and others—Tyabji D and Co—Nanu H and Co—Part heard.

515-03—Edgelow G and W—Haji Saboo Siddik vs Ally Mahomed Jan Mahomed and others—J P Dastur S and J Mod and M—Payne and Co—Little and Co—Ardeser H D and Co

For trial of issues.

365-04—Edgelow G and W—Shapurjee Sorabjee Dubash vs Sorabjee Rustamjee Suredar—Ardeshir H D and Co

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal,

Short Causes.

513-03—Matubhai J and M—Bandchodlal Girdharlal vs. Jethalal Girdharlal—Tyabji and Co

74-04—Tyabjee D and Co—Manekbai widow vs Bai Amrat widow and others—Edgelow G and W

420-04—Balkrishna V N K—Babuji Sadashiv Sinjit and others vs Jenkibai widow

428-04—In person—Khimjee Dorgajee and others vs Captain F C A Parsons

429-04—In person—Khimjee Dorgajee—and others vs Captain J Stoddart

508-04—Mulla and M—Dwarkadas Tokersey and anothers vs Jadowjee Purshotbm and others

533-04—Mulla and M—Hajee Normahomed Cassum Metha vs Fakirjee Rustomjee Master and another

587-04—Bickrell M and M—Ramdhun Chandcok vs Raghunath Bhowanrao Mhatri

599-04—Wadia G and Co—Pannalal Ganeshdas vs Vishnu Krishna

608-04—Payne and Co—Shaik Essa bin Khaliffa vs Abdul Aziz Mooshari—Edgelow G and W

612-04—Shamrao and M—Raji Comer Haji Manecck vs Fakir Mahomed Haji Withoo and others—Thakursas and Co

635-04—Payne and Co—Hajee Jan Mahomed Hajie Mahomed vs Aishabai widow and others—Bicknell M and R

669-04—Captain and V—Chapsey Purbut and others vs Jamnadas Lalbhai—Mahuthai J and M

Undefended Jury Cause.

523-04—Hiralal L—Cowasjee Dinshaw Engineer vs Balajee Juggonnath

For Consent Decree.

895-01—Hiralal D—Bai Vichkore and anothervs Ramchandra Baburao and another—Mulla and M and In person

Suits for hearing and final disposal,

Long Causes.

11-03—Bicknell M and R—Avichand Lalji vs Sidney N Mac 5 Causland and others—Payne and Co.

382-1511-03—Bailly J and M—Moosa Goolman and others vs Chotalal Chelloochand and others—Malvi H and M

2-96—Thakurdas and Co—Haji Saboo Siddik and another vs Feroshs Manockji—Ematbai B and N

433-04—Wadia G and Co—Mewji Jiadhar and others vs Lalji Dosa ney and another—Tyabji D and Co

442-04—Captain and V—Abdool Rahman Ebaiji and others vs Abdool Goonus Haffid and others—Ardeser H D and Co

442-04—Tyabji D and Co—Thaker Morarji Lalji vs Kasiba widow and others—In person

565-0—Payne and Co—Hasanbhai Visram and others vs Aboobin Hosein—Kanga and Strutt

449-04—Hiralal D—Ramdas Lamderas vs Narayen Hari Thakeri and another—In person

455-04—Ardeser H D and Co—Lalji Ibrahim Haji Somar vs Lalji Losey Jivraj and another—Mulla and M

For further evidence.

750-02—Little and Co—Pestonji Khatramji Nagri vs B Bassoruddin and others—D D Romer

Before the Hon Mr Justice CHANDAVARKAR.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Cause.

490-04—Mulla and M—Motilal Partabchand vs Panalal Jamnadas and others Wadia G and Co

45-04—Ardesir H D and Co—Sally Mahomed Allarukhia vs Abdulabhoy Kakibhoy Readymoney—Little and Co—Part heard

428-04—K D Shroff—Dhurjibhoy Merwanji Shroff vs Nusserwanji Curseji Sukhia—Craigie L and O

On question of Cost.

51-44—Tyebjee D and Co—Bibi Kaver Sultan vs Bibi Rukhia Sultan and others—Payne and Co.

Long Causes.

267-02—Ardesir H D and Co—Haji Abdul Rehman Shirasi vs Rajibai widow and others—Captain and V

877-01—Edgelow G and W—Bibi Sakina widow vs Mirza Mahomed bin Haji Abdul Hoosein Shirazi and others—Craigie L and O

384-03—Captain and V—Fakirchand and others vs Doolubh Gurjee and others—Madhowjee V

117-04—Bhaishunker K and G—The Advocate General of Bombay vs Bai Sudha Alias Moghebai—Madhavji and V

103-04—Bickwell M and M—Dinshaw M Punthockey and another vs Khatri Salemahomed Jaffer—Little and Co

471-02—Captain and V—Mowlvi Abdool Cader Jethayker vs Hajee Mahomed Ibrahim Jithayker and others—Edulow G and W and W C B and C B and Co and Muljee B and B

465-04—Payne and Co—Vulli Mahomed Hassum vs Vussonji Velji and Co—Madhowji and V

20-04—Payne and Co—Shamjee Kandojee vs Chimnaji Sadashiv and others—F P—Pavri Maganlal T and G

Before the PROTHONOTARY.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

75-04—In person—Bhamibai widow of Velji Rhoda and other—J P Dastur

36-04—In person—Hasanbin Valli Mahomed vs Mahome Miya bin Fazul—M B Chothia

COLONEL BARING'S WEDDING.

THERE was a large and fashionable congregation present on Sept. 15th at St. Paul's Church, Knights bridge, S. W., for the wedding of Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Everard Baring, 10th Hussars, Military Secretary to Lord Curzon and brother of Lord Revelstoke, and the Lady Ulrica Duncombe, youngest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Feversham of 87, Eatonsquare, S. W., and Duncombe Park, Helmsley, York. The service was fully choral and the church tastefully decorated with tall palms and flowers, while the ceremony was conducted by the Very Rev. the Dean of York, assisted by the Rev. J. Baden Powell, Precentor of St. Paul's Church.

The bride, who was given away by the Earl of Feversham, was unattended by either bridesmaids or pages. She wore a beautiful wedding gown of rich white satin embroidered in pearls and dull silver, the bodice having a fichu of old Brussels lace and a transparent lace yoke, while beneath her lace veil she wore a spray of natural orange blossoms. Lady Ulrica carried a prayer-book instead of a bouquet, and the only ornament she wore was a diamond collar, the gift of Lord Revelstoke.

Major P. G. T. Baker-Carr, Rifle Brigade, late A. D. C. to Lord Kitchener, was best man.

Among those present at the church were Lord Curzon of Kedleston, the Countess of Feversham, the Earl of Warwick, Viscount Helmsley and Minnie Viscountess Helmsley, the Earl and Countess of Verulam, Lord Revelstoke and the Hon. Dorothy Browne, Lord and Lady Castlerosse, Lady Emma Cust, Colonel the Hon. H. Duncombe, D. S. O., Lady Lygard, Sir Thomas and Lady Galway, Lord and Lady Henry FitzGerald, Lady Stewart and Lady Mary Cooke, Lady Maclean, Sir Richard and Lady Cynthia Graham, Sir Edgar and Lady Helen Vincent, Lady Batterseа; Lady Dickson Poynder, Lady Sarah Spencer, Major-General Henry Stacey, the Hon. Montague Curzon, Mr. Savile Fit Roy, the Hon. Mrs. FitzRoy, and Miss FitzRoy, the Right Hon. R. C. Spencer, M. P., and Mrs. Spencer, the Hon. Algernon Grosvenor, General and Mrs. Abbott, Colonel Porter and Mrs. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Berens, Mrs. George Faber, Lady Hermione Grimston, Mr. Godfrey Baring the Rev. J. W. Benet, Mrs. Stephen, Mrs. Baillie Hamilton, Mr. Herbert Paul, Mr. and the Hon. J. D. Rees Mrs. F. W. Cornish, Mrs. Stacey Miss Law, Mr. Claude Stewart, Mr. Douglas Straight Mr. J. J. Bowman, Mr. Woodforde, Mr. Deane and Miss Faithfull, Mrs. Schultz, Mr. and Mrs. Hart Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Bousfield, Mr. Curzon, Miss Muriel Porter, Miss Maclean, etc.

The Countess of Feversham afterwards welcomed her friends at 87, Eaton-square, and later Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Everard and Lady Ulrica Baring departed for Esher-place, Esher, lent to them for the honeymoon by the bride's brother-in law and sister—Sir Edgar and Lady Helen Vincent. The bride travelled in a costume of pale grey voile, trimmed with grey velvet. The bodice had a vest of deep cream non-de-soie, with revers of grey velvet, and she wore a grey fawn hat trimmed with pale blue chiffon, and a long fawn cloth travelling coat.

The presents numbered upwards of 450, and included, from the bridegroom to the bride, pair of diamond ear-rings and a diamond ring; from the Earl and Countess of Feversham, a diamond and ruby ring, a dressing-case with gold fittings, and a fur-lined coat trimmed with sable from Lord and Lady Curzon of Kedleston, a silver candelabra from the Secretary of State for India and the Hon. Mrs. St. John Brodrick, a book from the Earl of Rosebery two old Spanish candlesticks from the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, a sapphire and diamond hair ornament; from the Marquess of Abergavenny, a silver vase. The Earl of Elton sent a diamond star, Prince Francis of Teck a silver sleeve-links, the Earl and Countess of Galloway a silver mirror the Marchioness of Salisbury, an antique snuff-box the Duchess of Sutherland a clock; the Earl of Cromer a cheque; the Duchess of Grafton another clock; the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch an inkstand; Lord Revelstoke a diamond collar and brooch and a cheque; Lord Portman a silver sugar caster. A beautiful diamond and emerald necklace came from Lord and Lady Rothschild a diamond bracelet from the tenants on the Duncomb estates, a silver clock from Princess Lowenstein Wertheim; a sapphire and diamond brooch from Sir George and Lady Julia Wombwell, a magnificent diamond tiara from the bride's sisters Lady Cynthia Graham and Lady Helen Vincent, and their respective husbands and a long dinner and desert service was the joint present of Lord and Lady Ribblesdale the Marquess and Marchioness of Granby, Lady Poynder, Lady Manners, the Earl and Countess of Lytton Mr. and Mrs. Asquith, Mr. Hamlyn, Mr. Horner, and the Hon. S. Lyttelton.

CHURCH PROPERTY DISPUTE IN COCHIN.

An important appeal, says a Cochin correspondent was to come off on the 25th September, Mr. Norton appearing on one side and Sir Bhaashyam Iyengar on the other. The facts of the case are that about twenty years ago a suit was launched by the followers of Mar Dionysius to recover possession of seven big churches, together with their endowments, on the ground that they belonged to the Dionysian party. The suit was thrown out by the Cochin District and Appeal Courts, and it was held that the property, according to the original trust, belonged to the Athanasian party. Soon after this decision, the Durbar, with a view to prevent a breach of the peace, ordered both the parties not no enter Kunnancolum where the churches are situated. The present suit was brought by Mar Dionysius against the Athanasian party for the recovery of those churches and their endowments. It was thrown out both by the District and the Chief Court, which upheld the decision passed twenty years ago. The appeal will now be heard by the Diwan, the Chief Judge and the Second Judge of the Chief Court.

MR. MICAWBER'S DESCENDANTS.

No nineteenth century personage has bequeathed a more numerous progeny to the twentieth century than Mr. Wilkins Micawber, the man who was always "waiting for something to turn up." As with the progenitor so with the progeny—they turn up nothing themselves, but wait for something to turn up. Theirs is a career of patience. They live upon hope and die fasting. Mr. Cecil Rhodes was in no way related to the Micawber family. He came to South Africa to make his fortune and not being content to wait until something turned up, turned up something himself and a very good turn up it was, viz., diamonds. When Mr. Rhodes left England to seek his fortune here he had youth on his side, but not good health. How he succeeded in winning good health and an immense fortune all the world knows. But note that the good health came first. That is the natural, the inevitable order: health first, and wealth second, third, fourth, perhaps not at all—but health first, always. What is the matter with the Micawber family that accounts for their failure in everything they undertake? Chronic laziness, you say. Yes, truly; but why chronically lazy? We will undertake to diagnose the novelist's great creation, and assert with confidence that Mr. Micawber suffered from indigestion. That theory at once accounts for his love of ease, his want of energy, and fatal habit of letting the world slide.

"For many years," writes Mrs. Veeluda Rossouw (who lives back of Saville Engineering Works, Jeppes Town, Johannesburg), in a letter dated April 4th, 1904, "I suffered from acute indigestion. All the symptoms of that distressing complaint were present, some of them in a very aggravated form. From time to time my appetite almost ceased; and when I did eat, it always produced pain at the chest. Severe headaches, and pains in the stomach and between the shulder blades, were so incessant that at times I became quite light headed; specks used to appear before my eyes and everything seemed to be turning round.

"Alarmed at the serious state of my health, I tried a great number of medicines that were recommended by one and another of my friends, but obtained no more than temporary relief from the best of them. When, however, at length I tried Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup (the world-renowned remedy of which Messrs. A. J. White, Colonial, Ltd., corner of Princes and Diesel Streets, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony, are proprietors), all this changed. A few days after I first began to take the Syrup, I perceived a welcome return of appetite. The pains from which I had so long suffered began to decrease, and gradually left me until they were gone entirely. Now, after a short course of the medicine, I am as well as ever I was in my life, and gratefully recommend the means of my cure."

For sapping energy, and transforming the young into the old, indigestion is not to be matched in a catalogue of all the diseases. The number of people who have learned this truth from painful experience is legion. Here is another of them—Mrs. S. Scoble of Commissioner Street, Johannesburg—who writes thus on 19th April, 1904: "For many years I was without proper appetite, and suffered greatly from sleeplessness. The doctors who attended me said that mine was a case of general debility; but I fear they did not correctly understand it, for they were unable to do me any good. That was a task reserved for Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. When, acting upon advice, I began to take that wonderful remedy it at once became clear to me that my troubles were nearly over. I have to thank it for my complete cure."

Both Mrs. Rossouw and Mrs. Scoble have now the health and energy proper to their respective ages, and are as unlike Mr. Micawber as possible.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

THE task of the telephone engineer in Abyssinia is not an easy one. But although the difficulties to be faced are great, nearly 800 miles of wire have been put up in the land of Menelik, and 1,000 miles more are planned. Beast as well as man is interested in the new innovation, and we learn that white ants eat away the poles in the ground, and when iron poles are substituted for wood the natives steal them to make tools of. Monkeys find the wires delightful swings, while elephants use the poles as scratching posts and often knock them down. Lastly, the jungle grows so fast that a party of men is kept constantly employed in cutting away the young growth. And yet the service must be little worse than London's.

A ship's doctor who has made 100 voyages declares that the American girl does not become sea-sick so readily as her European sisters. The English girl is next in order of resistance, while the French girl succumbs most easily.

A writer in Pearson's Magazine says:—It's been my experience that you've got to have leisure to be unhappy. Half the troubles in this world are imaginary, and it takes time to think them up. But it is these oftener than the real troubles that break a young husband's back or a young wife's heart. A few men and more women can be happy idle when they're single but once you marry them to each other, either they've got to find work, or they'll find trouble. Everybody's got to raise something in this world, and unless people raise a job, or crops or children, they'll raise Cain. A woman can find fun from the basement to the nursery of her own house, but give her a licence to gad the streets and a bunch of matinee tickets and she'll find discontent. There's always an idle woman or an idle man in every divorce case. When the man earns the bread by the sweat of his brow it's right that woman should perspire a little baking it.

The secrecy of Lhasa is rather a superstition than a fact. Though no European army has before entered its gates they have not always been closed to the discreet traveller. According to Blackwood's Magazine, Waran Hastings keenly aware of Lhasa's importance sent an envoy thither—one Bogle—as early as 1774 while Thomas Manning the friend of Charles Lamb, passed four months within the walls of the sacred city, and left behind him an eloquent description. He was even granted an audience of the Dalai Lama, a boy of seven.

There are frequent lamentations that the Red Indian is dying from off the face of the earth. This may be so (says the 'Manchester Guardian") but what is left of him manages to live very comfortably. The Osages of Oklahoma are indeed among the richest if not actually the richest people in the world. The average bank deposit of every member of the tribe is dols. 4,644, bringing in 5 per cent. per annum, while the land owned by each family is worth some dols 11,500. The total red population of North America now amounts to some 400,000 of whom about 100,000 live in Canada and 30,000 in Alaska. During the last twenty year the United States Government has purchased from the Indians more

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

A correspondent of "Leslie's Weekly" (New York), writing from Harbin, gives a deplorable account of the moral condition of the Russian armies in the field. He writes:—In the face of the great tasks that must be performed to win the war, it was most amazing to see how persistently the Russian, from the general down to the lowest non-commissioned officer, at Newchwang (whence I lately came to Harbin) continued to pursue the even tenor of the way of the military roue. Nor war the champagne bottle and the vodka glass the only or the worst feature of this neglected phase of the situation. At the moment when the town, with its utterly insufficient defences, was threatened by any of a half-dozen Japanese army divisions, the leading Russian merchant informed me that the consignment of military stores that had arrived recently contained quantities of perfumery, scented soaps, and ladies' toilet articles bon-bons, garters, fans, and other paraphernalia dear to the heart of the demi-mondaine. As for field necessities, such as pans kettles, field-glasses, picks, shovels and other equipment for fortifying or for service in a rugged country, they, he added bitterly, had not even been requisitioned. The curse of Manchuria is, and has been, this demi-monde. It is responsible for nine-tenths of the crime in the Far East, and indirectly for the other tenth. To cite an illustration of my meaning is not so difficult as it is incredible. None of the officers, at Newchwang would credit the seriousness of the situation at Port Arthur until they heard of the arrival at Liao-yang, among the refugees, of several of the most noted of the chansonnettes. . . . . Although the ice has long since entirely broken up in the Liao River, and Newchwang and coast are exposed to the enemy, these officers day after day resort to the card-rooms and billiard-tables. The correspondent continues up to the hilt all that has been said about the state of affairs that prevailed in Port Arthur just before and after the first Japanese attack. But a terwards, he adds: At the railroad station a reign of terror succeeded. Non-combatants hurried about, pleading and imploring for a place on the train. The proud belle of Saratoff's thanked her patron saint for a third-class ticket. The glory of Port Arthur had departed. Here in Harbin, where the leisureliness of the war preparations is, if anything, exaggerated, the elite and the higher demi-monde have congregated, in numbers. Indeed, one needs no better proof than the state of affairs at Harbin for the assertion that the Russian army is at about the same stage of evolution as the armies of other so-called civilised nations a hundred years ago.

The Essex manœuvres have necessarily involved a considerable measure of "make believe," but they have been in many ways instructive, and have not lacked the element of the unforeseen. For the purpose of the operations Essex was a foreign country, and the troops under command of Sir John French were British invaders or raiders. We had gained command of the sea, and the transport of the troops was unresisted. War had apparently been in progress some time, for we had already landed a raiding force in another part of the enemy's country, represented by Sussex, finding his mobilisation incomplete. Now, in despatching a force to invade Essex, we appear to have been presenting to him the disturbing problem of a "double objective," which may, perhaps, be taken to explain the imperfect character of the defensive arrangements. The instructions were that the landing should be unopposed but every military man knows that if General Wynne had been allowed to take obvious measures there would probably have been no landing at all. This would have been a pity, for it is, perhaps in relation to the disembarkation that most useful lessons have been learned, and it was the operation which chiefly interested the foreign attaches. The spirit shown by the troops has been all that could be desired, and the cheerful and efficient state of the 1st Army Corps shows how excellent has been the training, and what zest is felt by officers and men in their work.

The stampede of between 500 and 600 horses of the 8th and 14th Hussars from the picketing lines at Baddesley Common was an alarming and unfortunate incident, but it afforded a magnificent object-lesson of efficiency. Being no part of the programme, it put the organisation to a severe and sudden test. Stampeding animals are a constant danger to troops on active service, and it was a frequent device of the Boers to attempt to spread alarm among our picketed horses with the hope of making them bolt. The stampede of the camels at Erago in Somaliland made necessary the retirement of the troops from the position. The incident at Baddesley Common was very serious for it made it impossible for the two regiments to muste more than a squadron each with horses for embarkation. Sir John French thus saw his cavalry force likely to be reduced by an unforeseen misfortune, for only twenty-four hours were available before the expedition was timed to leave Southampton. Accordingly, an urgent telegram to Aldershot ordered the 1st King's Dragoon Guards to proceed to Southampton forthwith. The telegram found the regiment assembled for church parade on Sunday morning, but by half-past two the troopers were ready to leave, habited in khaki and eager to join their comrades. They left at three o'clock, with bare necessaries and no camp equipment, and at nine in the evening bivouacked in Avington Park, carefully tethering their horses—for they had not forgotten a stampede they had themselves experienced at Hartford Bridge Flats during a night operation a couple of months ago. They were in the saddle again at dawn, and at ten o'clock on Monday morning marched through the dock gates at Southampton. It was a very smart piece of work, and deserves to be noted among the most interesting incidents of the manœuvres, as to the cause of the stampede from Baddesley Common it appears that an injured horse was ordered to be killed in the picketing lines, and the silent apparatus having failed to cause death, the animal was shot, with the result of alarming all the horses. General Sir A. Lyttelton Annesley, in a letter to the "Morning Post," says that when he commanded the 11th Hussars it was the custom to fire a carbine in each troop stable at feed time, and at the head of each line of horses in camp with the result that the most nervous horses felt no alarm. It is extremely important to habituate horses to the sudden outbreak of firing by day and night, and the stampede of the horses at Baddesley will, we hope, cause greater attention to be directed to the subject.

There are at present building or shortly to be commenced building no fewer than 40 ships for the United States Navy. This number comprises the following vessels:—Battleships, 13; armoured cruisers, 10; protected cruisers, five; scoutships, three; torpedo-boats, five; gunboats, two; colliers, two. All these vessels are to be completed within five years. Yet there are certain stupid people who would leave the United States out of their calculations for our Navy Estimates altogether.

Another ship of the "Berwick" type, the Suffolk, has done nearly 25 knots. In the matter of speed, then, the British ships have the advantage. In the new cruiser, C 16, provided for in the French estimates for this year, and which it is understood is to be named the Edgard Quinet a certain retrograde movement is observable it having been determined by French naval authorities to mount on board that ship the 1893-6 model of the 6·5in. gun instead of the 1902 model. This is done for the purpose of increasing the number of rounds per gun to be carried from 262 to 295. The rounds per gun of the other weapon will also be increased—for the 9·45 gun from 120 to 150, and for the 2·58 gun from 400 to 500 rounds per gun. The thickness of armour is to be slightly reduced on the redoubts, and the saving in weight thus effected is to be utilised to increase the coal-carrying capacity of the vessel from 1,294 to 1,500 tons. These alterations are the outcome of the lessons derived by French experts from the Russo-Japanese War so far.

However desirable it may be from the recruiting point of view for the Admiralty to find employment for naval and marine pensioners in their dockyards, victualling yards, Naval Ordnance, and other departments, there is also another national side to such a question which must not be overlooked. It is perfectly obvious that such Government departments as I have mentioned above must not be suddenly depleted of hands, and have all-important work dislocated just at a time when everybody would be working at high pressure. Skilled workmen of the pensioner class exist by hundreds in the dockyards, for instance, whose places it would be hard to fill if they were suddenly called away to mobilise the fleet. And this, too, at a moment when the dockyard authorities would have their hands full in finishing off ships in the reserve ready for the pennant. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that some well-thought-out plan should be arranged, so that while Naval pensioners may still find congenial employment in these establishments, where their sea experience often stands the country in good stead, and enables it to get cheap skilled labour of a very high order during peace time yet on the outbreak of war there would be no delaying dislocation. I am glad, therefore, to learn that the Admiralty are taking steps to place their house in order in this matter, which is likely to prevent any serious inconvenience being suffered.

It is instructive to know that in the German Navy there are to be no more cylindrical boilers. The objectionable practice of combining cylindrical with water-tube boilers, involving as it does a lower initial pressure, has fallen into discredit. The Germans were the first to adopt the combination. Great Britain followed suit, the United States came third, and Italy completed the quartette, France has never swerved from her early allegiance to the water-tube type, which she was the first to introduce into naval ships, and has certainly been the most successful builder of. In the new N. class of ships building for the German Navy only Thorny croft boilers are to be fitted. At the same time, it has been decided to increase the thickness of the armour plating around the redoubts of these ships from seven to eight inches so that the 6.6 guns which are to comprise their principal armament will be well protected.

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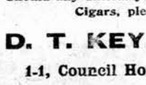
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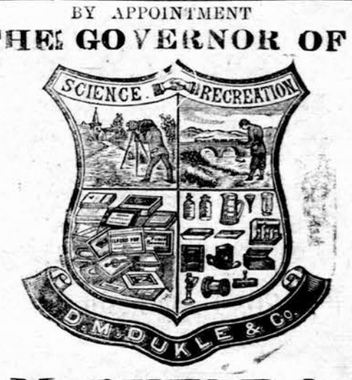

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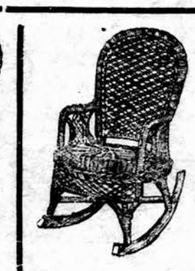

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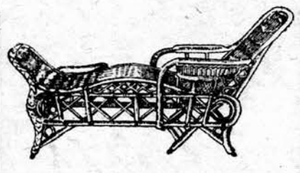

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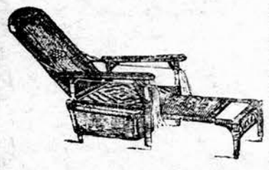

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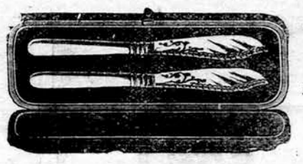

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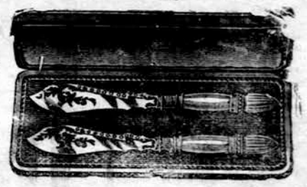

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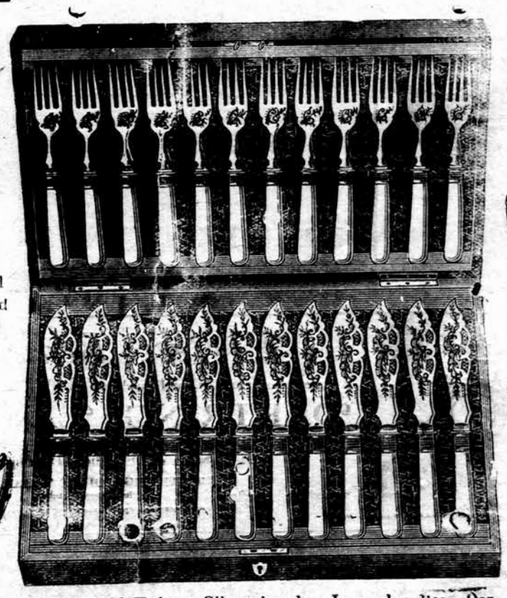

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